

FOREWORD.

Marwar is a country of precarious rainfall and famines of a more or less severe type than that of 1939-40 are not unknown. This report is meant to put before the public a full description of the magnitude of the famine relief of 1939-40, which was one of the biggest projects undertaken by the Jodhpur Government costing over ninety-two lakhs of rupees. The Famine Administration Report, written by the Famine Minister, Diwan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji, gives a description of the famine relief organisation in all its details, the extent of relief afforded and the expenditure incurred by the Government under each item of relief.

2. The Government provided facilities for all those who could migrate to other Provinces and States to find employment for themselves and grazing for their cattle. For those who stayed behind in Marwar, relief works were opened all over the Country to provide employment to them for nearly 10 months from August 1939 to June 1940.

3. No distinction was made between Jagir and Khalsa areas in the matter of relief afforded and the works of improvement executed during the famine relief operations.

4. The lasting benefit which the relief operations have imparted to the Country is a system of 900 miles of gravel roads connecting the remotest parts of the State with the Capital, and over 1,350 tanks which were improved to hold larger quantities of rain water.

5. Looking back to the severity of the famine which raged all over Marwar, we can say that a catastrophe was averted. The Census figures of the post-famine year 1941 show that a very large number of bovine cattle died in Marwar or during emigration, but the cultivators were able to save as many as 73 percent of the plough cattle. The set-back to agriculture has therefore been far less than it was after the great famine of 1901. Agricultural employment has, of course, suffered, in-as-much as 7,22,031 people were occupied in 1941 as against 8,11,410 in 1931. Due to the depletion in the number of cattle, the number of stock raisers has gone down from 49,783 in 1931 to 35,310 in 1941.

6. The Famine Report is interesting reading and will, I am sure, serve its purpose as a guide for those who may be required to administer relief in a future emergency.

D. M. FIELD,
Lt.-Col., Kt., C.I.E.,
Chief Minister,
Government of Jodhpur.

Famine Report 1939-40

(Samvat 1995-96.)

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Before I deal with the subject proper, I think a general description of the country and the men who inhabit Marwar is necessary. To those whom this report is addressed and to many who read it the words "sand", "desert", "camel", "sheep", and "goats" may sound dreary repetitions, but these are the names which, firstly, have played and will always play a very important part in the History of Marwar and the life of its people; and secondly, the conditions both animate and inanimate of the area to which our activities relate must naturally form a back-ground to the picture to be presented. As far as possible repetitions from Census reports, histories and other famine reports have been avoided. In particular, the report on the famine of S. 1956 (1900 A. D.) contains a mass of botanical, geological, economical and commercial data, figures and statistics. These have been avoided in this report, firstly because in many respects the physical conditions remain the same and secondly because I propose to confine myself to the subject proper *i. e.* the famine operations during the period in question. A brief description of or allusion to allied but relevant subjects cannot, however, be avoided but the report mainly will deal with the subject proper and an attempt will be made to keep it within limits, and make it as concise, pithy and interesting as possible.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

"Marwar" or "Marusthal" means the land of death, although this year the courage and fortitude of its sons and the unparalleled generosity of its Ruler has kept the spectre at a distance. The term again has now more or less been rendered meaningless on account of the vast improvements affected all round like construction of Railways, roads, bunds, agricultural, pastoral and economic developments, to mention only a few. If a man who lived in the country 50 years ago were to visit it today he may not even recognise at places the land of his birth.

In spite of all that, however, we are constantly struggling against natural handicaps and portions of the country are still inhospitable wastes, and during my tours I have traversed distances of 20 or 30 miles without signs of any life what-so-ever. Far out to the west, on the borders of Shiv and Mallani there are lifeless tracts extending over sixty or seventy miles. This is the part of that country where Mr. Famine has his fixed abode. He says:—

*“Pag Pungal Sir Merta - Udaraj Bikaner
“ Bhoolo Chuko Jodhpur - Thavo Jaisalmer.”*

“When I recline, my feet are in Pungal,
stomach in Bikaner and head in Merta;
I visit Jodhpur only accidentally but
my permanent abode is in Jaisalmer.”

It is the region where as the saying goes “spears outnumber spear-head grass and where steel blades grow better than blades of grass”.

Marwar *i. e.* the territory under the suzerainty of the Ruler of Jodhpur covers an area of 36,021 sq. miles. To this may be added the 50 sq. miles of the retroceded territory of the British Indian district of Ajmer-Merwara.

The State consists of 4,160 villages out of which 903 are khalsa and the rest Jagir, Bhomichara or Sansan. The khalsa and jagir area in acres is distributed as under:—

<i>Jagir area</i>	<i>Khalsa area.</i>	<i>Total area.</i>
18,893,206	3,549,055	22,442,261

The State is bounded by nine States or provinces *viz.* Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara, Udaipur, Sirohi, Palanpur and Sindh: hence the term “*NAOKUNTI MARWAR*” or Marwar with nine borders. The Aravalli hills (or Adavulla to be more correct) which run along the south eastern border of the State have played a very important part in the history of the country, both political and physical. With the former I am not concerned, though, every hill, rock, boulder and gorge has a story of fortitude, sacrifice and heroism of the sons of Marwar in the interminable struggles in the brave days of old. Physically these hills have always been and will always be an important factor in the life of the country. It is this range of hills, rising at some points to 3,253 ft. which are responsible for the little rainfall that comes our way and from these hills emerge no less than nine rivers that water the south-eastern part of the country. These rivers are Khari, Satri, Sagi, Jawai, Guya, Lilri, Sukri, Bandi and Luni. Although none of them are perennial it is due to these rivers that subsoil irrigation is possible in the districts of

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Jaswantpura, Jalore, Siwana, Pali, Desuri, Bali, Sojat, Jaitaran and Bilara. In addition to subsoil irrigation the big bunds of Sardar Samand, Jaswantsagar, Hemawas and Bankli and many smaller ones are directly fed by these rivers and these bunds also irrigate extensive areas. The fertility of the above tract is thus directly attributable to the good Aravallis, and even during famines this tract (consisting of the above nine districts) is not so hard hit as the other portions of the country as some crops are raised on the wells as was done even this year.

Leaving this tract which we call "double cropped" and which roughly consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total area, the rest of the country could further be divided into two zones. Firstly the desert zone. The river Luni more or less is the dividing line and from the very right bank of the river northwards stretches the sandy tract getting more and more barren and lifeless as you go north or west. This north western zone embraces the districts of Mallani, Pachpadra, Shiv, Shergarh, Phalodi and parts of Jodhpur, Nagaur and Didwana. It covers about half the area of the country. Going along these dry and sandy tracts one wonders what the inhabitants live upon as there is very little sign of vegetation or cultivation. Between the sub-montane tract and the desert area commonly called the "Thal" there is a longish belt of good sandy or light loam soil. This middle belt runs from north-east to south-west and is protected from sand drifts from the west by a chain of scattered rocks in the middle of the country. This belt consists of the districts of Merta, Parbatsar, Sambhar and parts of Didwana, Nagaur and Jodhpur.

The climate is generally dry and healthy and immune from epidemics and in this respect nature compensates Marwar for its unproductiveness. Rainfall is scanty and precarious as the following figures will show:—

CLIMATE & RAINFALL.

Name of Pargana						Average Rainfall in Inches
1. Bali	..	..	..	..	..	19.65
2. Desuri	..	..	..	..	..	24.18
3. Sojat	..	..	..	..	..	18.99
4. Pali	..	..	..	..	..	16.73
5. Bilara	..	..	..	..	..	19.49
6. Jaitaran	..	..	..	..	..	15.94
7. Merta	..	..	..	..	..	17.63
8. Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	13.07

Name of Pargana					Average Rainfall in Inches
9. Didwana	..	..	..	..	11.91
10. Parbatsar	..	..	..	..	16.17
11. Sambhar	..	..	..	..	15.42
12. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	13.92
13. Phalodi ..	..	..	..	..	9.93
14. Jalore ..	..	..	..	..	14.14
15. Jaswantpura	..	..	..	..	19.82
16. Pachpadra	..	..	..	..	11.35
17. Siwana ..	..	..	..	..	12.09
18. Sanchoore	..	..	..	..	15.67
19. Shiv ..	..	..	..	..	9.34
20. Shergarh	..	..	..	..	10.45
21. Barmer ..	..	..	..	..	15.21

It is estimated that out of 10 years generally there are on an average 3 years of abundant rainfall, 4 years of normal rainfall and 3 bad years including a famine. The double-cropped sub-montane region is not so much dependant on rainfall as the other districts of Marwar. In the former if there is one or two heavy downpours, and if the rivers carry abundant rain-water, irrigation from wells is assured. But for the rest of Marwar every thing will depend upon rainfall, timely and well-distributed. The vagaries of the monsoon sometimes cause a fodder famine, or a grain famine, or a water famine. For the *Sawnu* crops (kharif) four showers of about 2½ inches each at proper intervals is quite enough. But this is too much to expect of nature. Very often on account of long breaks we have a grain famine due to crop failure. But a more serious calamity is evaded by heavy rains in the beginning or at the end which at least removes the fear of water famine. In the same way, light drizzles continuing sometimes for a month give very good grazing but the crops and water supply both suffer. Such, however, is the hardihood and power of resistance of the inhabitants of Marwar that they have faced squarely one or the other of these scarcities or famines. Almost every year, if there is abundant grazing, the crops are poor, if the crops are good, the water supply in the tanks runs out before the next monsoon, and if both water and grain are plentiful, the grazing is very poor for want of sustained drizzles during the month of *Sawan*. But it is only when all the three necessities of life are non-existent due to

the total failure of rains that the situation becomes acute and relief is needed. This is a total famine ('Tri Kal' or treble famine). During the last 50 years there have been such famines in the years 1891-92, 1895-96, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1905-1906, 1915-16, 1918-19, 1921-22, 1925-26, 1928-29, 1938-39.

So far a very brief account of the nature of the country and the natural handicaps under which it exists have been given. It is just as necessary to give an account of the people that inhabit it and struggle with nature year in and year out.

THE PEOPLE AND
THEIR WAYS OF
LIVING.

The total population of Jodhpur State is 21,25,982 according to the Census of 1931. This shows an increase of 15.4 percent over the population figure of 1921. The density per square mile is 61 for the whole of Marwar and it varies from 10 in Pargana Shiv to 137 in Pargana Bali. The number of towns including Jodhpur is 28 and the total number of villages 4,132 (excluding Sambhar Shamlat and the retroceded areas). The term village may be a bit misleading. It covers from a concentration of a thousand dwellings in the more favoured parts of the country to a few scattered huts separated by a mile from each other in the desert tract. Marwar more or less is a country of contrasts. In Godwar (the fertile sub-montane district) a prosperous village is a pleasing site with a school, a dispensary, the village tank, rich soil and irrigation wells which produce valuable crops like wheat, cotton, oil-seeds, pulses *etc.* Orchards of pomegranates, plantains and guavas are also not uncommon in these districts. On the other hand one may travel miles and miles without coming across a village in the desert tract where each family lives by itself in a number of huts (*Dhani*) situated on a sandy prominence. The needs of these men are few and they prefer living close to their fields with their cattle and sheep. These desert people, by the way, are a fine type. The very barrenness of their surroundings have given them wonderful power of endurance. Of fine physique and extremely hospitable, they lead a clear, simple and healthy life among the sand hills of Shiv and Shergarh. They can carry on even with about 6 inches of rain which will give a moderate bajri crop and help the growth of 'Sewan' grass on which cattle and sheep subsist. There is no finer soldier than a Shergarh Rajput and tougher and hardier cultivator than a desert Bishnoi.

The population of Marwar is mostly rural which is 86 percent of the total. Of the remaining 14 percent which is urban, nearly one-third is concentrated in Jodhpur, and among the important communities of the town areas are the Brahmins, Mahajans, Kayasthas and Mohammedans. On account of superior intellect and education the first three communities play a vital part in the life of the capital, and predominate both in the official and business fields; the

Mahajans again (and specially the Oswals) outstrip the others so far as mental equipment and business acumen is concerned. Out of the rural population numbering 18,42,519 about 8,63,157 are engaged in agriculture or cattle breeding. The number of dependants is about 12,22,756 including 2,15,793 working dependants. Local industries provide occupation for about 27,670; 8,934 are employed in public services and 9,930 live on other incomes.

Among the principal communities in the rural population are the Rajputs who number 1,87,874. Apart from the great number of Jagirdars (Landlords), the ordinary Rajput is either engaged in agriculture or service. But these as a class cannot be included among agriculturists and this is by no means their only occupation, nor do they devote the same amount of toil and labour to the land as other classes like Jats do. They are a class by themselves. By tradition they are owners of land to which they are passionately attached. Fighters by profession and vain to a fault they are still too proud to work whole heartedly on the land, their one ambition being to take up service, preferably Military. They figure as great warriors in ancient history but time that changes every thing has changed this class also and except for an occasional fight over land (accompanied sometimes by man-slaughter) they have a tame existence. They dream of war but live in peace.

Next in importance among the rural population are the Jats who number 2,83,933 and who are by far the hardiest and the best tillers of soil among the agricultural classes of Marwar. Next in importance come the Sirvis who number 52,919 and like Jats are chiefly agriculturists; the Bishnois who number 48,688 are both agriculturists and camel and sheep breeders; the Pitals 15,015 and Malis 57,815 are purely agriculturists. Lastly, there are the Mahajans who number 1,48,700 and who occupy an important position in the rural economic structure. The village Bania is both a blessing and a curse — blessing because it is his money which puts the impoverished ryot on his feet after any year of scarcity, and a curse because 90 percent of the agriculturists are in his clutches and it is almost impossible for the ignorant villager to clear the debt which swells every year with compound interest. The institution of Co-operative Societies has done something to rescue the cultivator from the money-lender but the great majority of the former still seem to have a fatal and hypnotic liking for the "*Bhora*".

The two principal occupations of the bulk of the rural population are agriculture and cattle breeding. The former, however, is the main-stay of the population as well as of the State itself. Agriculture and cattle breeding again depend

largely on rain and when that fails disaster follows unless adequate steps are taken to save both men and cattle.

While talking of land and agriculture, it must be borne in mind that 4/5th of the land is directly owned by jagirdars in a more or less permanent tenure, and only 1/5 i. e. 35,49,055 acres is khalsa or crown land. Country wide plans of improvements in ordinary years or relief operations during years of famine or scarcity are therefore difficult to execute. During this famine, however, most of the relief activities were extended equally to Jagir and Khalsa areas, the Jagirdars agreeing to pay a portion of the money spent on relief works.

The principal Rabi crops sown are wheat, barley, gram, maize and cotton. Kharif crops consist of millets, moth, mung and til. The figures for Jagir areas are not available and the following table relates only to Khalsa lands:—

*Area under each crop and its export
(Average of the last 5 years)*

Serial No.	Commodity			Area under crop in bighas	Production in maunds.	Quantity exported in maunds.
1	Bajra	..	..	12,14,713	12,14,713	1,13,447
2	Jawar	..	..	3,94,768	5,91,973	13,369
3	Moth	..	..	2,54,078	8,16,311	10,982
4	Maize	..	..	31,026	1,24,106	2,452
5	Wheat	..	..	1,67,419	10,04,521	1,10,079
6	Barley	..	..	25,528	1,80,698	34,457
7	Gram	..	..	31,850	2,54,800	13,263
8	Moong	..	..	22,935	77,789	34,332
9	Til ..	..	..	2,26,597	2,26,597	66,687
10	Cotton	..	..	23,412	93,009	65,086

It will thus appear that in ordinary years Marwar on the whole produces more grain than it consumes. The problem of storing and preserving surplus grain for use during years of scarcity or famine is worth tackling. It is, however, no easy task as questions of private ownership, individual rights, and vested interests will crop up, but this problem cannot be divorced from any comprehensive scheme that may hereafter be drawn up to combat future famines.

Although the greater part of cultivable land is under Kharif crops dependant on rain, considerable area is irrigated by either wells or bunds. About 22,448 bighas is under Bund irrigation and 2,02,342 bighas of land is irrigated by wells in khalsa area. Well irrigation exists chiefly in Bali, Desuri,

WATER SUPPLY &
IRRIGATION.

Jaswantpura, Jalore, Sojat, Jaitaran, Bilara and Pali districts where water can be found at a depth of between 20 to 50 feet. As a rule wells situated nearest to the river bank have an abundant supply of sweet water while those beyond a distance of a mile from the river bed have a limited supply. It is strange, however, that in spite of these double cropped areas being the richest in soil and water supply, the cultivator in this region is always indebted, and his standard of living definitely lower than his brother in the single-cropped area, specially the Jat of the north-eastern region who is decidedly superior, mentally, physically and financially. The indebtedness and poverty of the Godwar cultivator who produces wheat, cotton, and other valuable crops is a problem which must be tackled. It is said that the cost of cultivation in the double-cropped area is higher than in the single-cropped area, that the village money-lender sucks the cultivator dry, and that the individual himself by nature is not so resourceful, energetic and hard working as the Jat of Nagaur or the Bishnoi of Mallani. Whatever the cause, the whole economic system calls for an examination and a change. Godwar, the granary of Marwar and its richest province ought to be an asset in times of famine than a liability as it was this year. As we go north from the Luni river the sub-soil water level gradually sinks. Well irrigation is not to be seen and during the summer months even drinking water dries up in tanks. Wells in the northern region are few and far between, and the depth ranges between 150 and 400 feet. In some places even this deep water is brackish.

LIVE STOCK.

It would appear that the cattle wealth of Marwar is a source of livelihood partly or wholly of about 50 percent of the agricultural and pastoral population of Marwar. It is the sole occupation of certain classes *e. g.* *Rebarics* and *Raikas* who keep large herds of camels, sheep and goats. Large herds of cows and young stock are reared by the Sindhis of Mallani (Barmer), Sanchores and Shiv. The Jats of Swalak in pargana Nagaur and in Merta, Parbatsar and Didwana rear one of the finest breed of bullocks as a secondary occupation which is much in demand in the north-western India. The Sanchores are another breed of oxen, but they are not so much in demand except in Gujrat and locally in the sub-montane areas. The sheep of the "Thal" tract adjoining Bikaner is the best wool yielder—about a lac maunds of which is exported every year. Camel of Bikaner type is also to be found in this tract and of the Sindhi type in Mallani.

The State has been in the grip of an acute fodder scarcity for more than one year and consequently cattle-mortality has been more than what can be estimated at present. The only reliable live stock figures that we possess relate to the quinquennial cattle census of 1935. Another survey was taken up in

the end of 1939 when most of the cattle had migrated or were migrating. The figures of this subsequent Census are, therefore, inadequate and incomplete. It is proposed to take up another cattle enumeration in the end of 1940 along with the census enumeration. By that time almost all migrants should have returned and we will be in a position to know the extent of cattle mortality following the fodder scarcity of recent years.

Still it will be interesting to know how many of our cattle remained in Marwar after the emigration in December 1939:-

Kind of Cattle.				1935.	1940.	Percentage of Difference
Bulls and bullocks .. .. .	..	..	..	5,71,137	3,80,155	—33·4
Cows .. .. .	..	..	..	8,89,804	3,99,367	—55·1
Young stock .. .. .	..	..	..	8,08,307	3,19,860	—60·4
Total (oxen) .. .. .	..	..	..	22,69,248	10,99,382	—51·1
Buffaloes .. .. .	..	..	..	2,91,824	2,20,796	—24·3
Sheep .. .. .	..	..	..	22,07,389	13,08,535	—40·7
Goats .. .. .	..	..	..	17,84,712	14,71,557	—17·5
Camels. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,13,167	1,36,262	+20·4

If we assume that before the famine *i. e.* in July 1939 the numerical strength of cattle was the same as in 1935, we can draw an inference from these figures that 33 percent of bulls and bullocks, 55 percent of cows and 60 percent of young stock had migrated or died by December 1939, or 51 percent of the total stock. The total number of cows, bullocks and young stock that migrated or died was 11,69,866 according to the above statement. Only 40 percent of the sheep and 17 percent of goats had migrated. Conclusively, therefore, the rest depended on local browsing. Besides, the mortality among sheep and goats is comparatively smaller in a year of famine or fodder scarcity. The small stock can always find some grazing while moving from place to place in the hilly tract or on the low lying area damaging shrubs and undergrowth in fields. The lot of the bovine cattle is harder as their need is greater both quantitatively and qualitatively. The lot of camel is easier and we find an appreciable increase since 1935 in spite of fodder scarcity. We will see in a subsequent chapter how many of Marwar cattle actually migrated.

From the above it would thus appear that dry as the country is and precarious as is the rainfall, the animals best suited to withstand the strain of privation and want in Marwar

are camel, goats and sheep—the first two being even hardier than the last. The awkward camel and the ugly shaggy goat may stand below the beautiful horse and the holy cow in the animal kingdom, but there could be no denying the fact that these two humble species were the original inhabitants of our land. There is a saying in verse by the renowned Raja Man during one of the worst famines in his time which means that whoever has a couple of Khejri trees on his land and a camel and a goat will not die of starvation. Mallani may have once been the breeding place of good horses—that breed is nearly extinct now—and we still breed good cattle in Nagaur and Sanchoe but the terrible lesson we have learnt this year should not be forgotten. Leaving aside the elephant who is a stranger to our land, the horse is the most expensive to keep or breed and requires the greatest amount and variety of nourishment and care among domestic animals. Then come the buffalo, then the cow, the sheep, the camel and the goat. The last can live on anything. There is a saying that the camel eschews 'Akra' and the goat 'Kankra' (stone).

It is, therefore, essential that in any future attempt at replenishing and improving our live stock particular attention should be paid to the development of sheep, goat and camel breeding. In years of scarcity or famine the goat and sheep can replace cow and buffalo for milk and ghee and the camel can take the place of bullock as a draft animal. They are poor substitutes but better than nothing.

CHAPTER II.

Organisation.

DECLARATION OF
FAMINE AND THE
RELIEF PROGRAMME.

It has been shown in the previous chapter how a failure of monsoon results in a scarcity or a famine in Marwar. Unlike many other countries rainfall is the mainstay of the bulk of the population. The great majority live either on agriculture, agricultural labour or cattle breeding. All the activities cease if the much needed rains fail. If it is only a grain scarcity the hardship is not so acute, as grain can be imported train loads and sent by trucks or carts to different parts of the country. But in the event of a fodder famine the situation is more serious, as importation of this stuff is both difficult and expensive. The situation becomes still more difficult when in addition to grain and fodder there is water scarcity also. A large population engaged in agriculture or agricultural labour is thrown out of gear and starvation and death stares them in the face. The first realisation that they are in the grip of a treble famine is always accompanied by panic, depression and demoralisation. Credit disappears, friends and relatives on whom one could count give way and a sense of each to himself and let the devil take the hind-most pervades.

During the present famine these factors stood out in bolder relief on account of the fact that the three preceding years had also been periods of scarcity in parts of Marwar. The post-war prices of course enabled the cultivator to secure extraordinary good return for his produce, but a slump set in soon after in 1929-30 which left the cultivator absolutely "broke". Prices began to gradually improve in 1936-37 partly due to a failure of monsoon in some parganas of Marwar in 1935. In 1938 again the rains failed in parganas Sanchores, Shiv, Pachpadra, Barmer, Phalodi, Nagaur, Didwana, Sambhar and Parbatsar. In the central parganas of Bilara, Merta and Jodhpur, the khariff crop was poor due to scanty rains. All these parganas were declared in 1938-39 as famine-affected and relief was accorded by grant of doles, supply of cheap fodder in the affected areas and at the depots on the Malwa route. There were, however, still some reserves of fodder with jagirdars and cultivators in the affected areas which helped to keep the wolf away from many a door and until the end of July more than 1,50,000 maunds of fodder was supplied from the Government depots. Most of the migrants of the year had also returned by this time in the hope of a good rainfall and consequent facilities of grazing in Marwar itself. But, a sadder fate awaited the poor cultivator.

Except for some few showers in early June in 1939 there were no signs of rain till early August and the whole of Marwar appeared to be fast coming into the grip of a severe

famine. The crops sown in early June began to wither and not a blade of fodder or forage was to be found in any part of the country. Men were without employment and cattle without fodder. Practically all tanks were dry and little water was available in wells. There was no grazing for cattle even outside Marwar as till the 15th of August rains had not set in even in Malwa, the United Provinces and Gujrat where our cattle could find grazing. The situation appeared to be as dark as it possibly could be.

There was, however, an immediate response from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur who called a meeting of his Ministers and principal Departmental Heads on the 9th August 1939 to draw up a comprehensive Scheme of famine relief. At this meeting, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur was pleased to approve of the proposals for relief put up by his Ministers and to sanction a grant of Rs.5,00,000 for famine relief at the outset. The Home Minister was appointed Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations and Munshi Niranjan Swaroop, Hawala Superintendent and Settlement Officer, as Assistant to the Famine Minister and both were relieved of their normal duties in order to devote themselves entirely to the famine work.

In order to work out details of the famine relief organisation, a meeting of all the Judicial Superintendents and the Hakims was called on the 12th August 1939 and they were asked to make an inspection tour of their districts and put up proposals for relief in each pargana at a subsequent meeting which was held on the 20th August 1939.

A programme was laid out to afford relief under the following heads:—

- (1) *Relief works-e.g.* digging of tanks and wells to provide employment for men, women and children in famine-stricken areas, including some provision for non-working dependants.
- (2) *Water supply*- deepening of wells where they existed and carrying of water through rail-borne tanks or camels where necessary.
- (3) *Fodder supply*-(i) throwing open of conserved forests and grass jors for free grazing and (ii) purchase of fodder locally and from outside Marwar for supply at Government Depots at a cheap rate.
- (4) *Grain supply*- if prices went up, supply of cheap grain to the poorest population at cheap rates.
- (5) *Doles & gratuitous relief*- to be given in cash or kind (including private charity) in hard cases.

- (6) *Emigration*—this was to be encouraged and facilitated by free distribution of fodder and grain to emigrants en route and arranging grazing facilities in sister States and British India.
- (7) *Taccavi*—disbursement of cash taccavi both recoverable and irrecoverable and distribution of good seed and hand-ploughs to rehabilitate cultivators at the end.
- (8) *Miscellaneous relief e. g.* remission of rents.

Apart from this it was also decided to take up a comprehensive scheme of road construction in the more inaccessible parts of the country, and the Public Works Minister in consultation with the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations took up these projects. Simultaneously the District Famine Officers were back to their duty and relief works were started where the labour strength rose in the first fortnight to 20,000 persons. This number subsequently increased still more. Orders had also been placed for supply of fodder and by the 21st of August, fodder-wagons booked from Agra district had actually arrived at several fodder depots within Marwar.

Thus about 10 days from the inauguration of the famine relief operations by His Highness, the work of relief was in full swing. Men were streaming in on P.W.D. road works and village tanks, emigration arrangements were made and fodder in large quantities was imported into the country. It may be noted that in the last week of August 1939 there were some good showers in most of the districts and it appeared that the water and fodder scarcity would be partially removed. Immediate steps were taken to help cultivation by granting irrecoverable taccavi for purchase of seed and fodder for plough cattle to cultivators both in jagir and khalsa. A sum of Rs.60,111 was distributed as irrecoverable taccavi in 1938-39 but no more rains came in September and the situation did not improve except in respect of water supply in certain districts. In a way the rainfall of August caused greater hardship, as migrants who had travelled as far as Nasirabad retraced their steps on appearance of the monsoon in the hope of finding grazing in their own land as a result of the rains. But they were sorely disappointed and a large number of old and feeble cattle died as a result of this reverse trekking.

The organisation of the personnel set up to work this huge programme may not have been perfect but looking to the state of emergency and the imperative call for immediate action, the scheme evolved served its purpose. The relief works firstly could be divided under certain major heads: (a) extensive road works by the Public Works Department (b) other relief works *e.g.* digging of tanks and wells (c) cheap grain shops,

fodder depots, relief doles, charities, *taccavi* and (d) emigration *etc. etc.* Category (a) consisted of a standardised work and with the previous concurrence of the Minister-in-Charge, the works were controlled by the Public Works Minister after funds had been allotted by the Government. The day to day execution of these relief works was left to the Public Works Department, and the civil agency was employed only for providing amenities to the men on such works like supply of 'Ata', medical aid *etc.* Works under category (b) were controlled directly by the District Famine Officers.

GENERAL ORGANISATION

The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations exercised a general control over the entire relief operations, both at the centre and in the districts working about 10 days at headquarters and devoting about 20 days in a month to district work. The Assistant to the Famine Minister was put in charge of the Central Famine Office and also looked to all routine work in the absence of the Minister.

The Central Famine Office consisted of the following branches:—

- (1) *General Section*—this section dealt with papers relating to general organisation of famine relief and execution of all orders. This section was put under the Famine Secretary, Pt. Kistoor Chand Joshi, Assistant Superintendent, Hawala Department.
- (2) *Accounts Section*—The maintenance of accounts of expenditure of a huge sum to be spent on famine relief needed the services of a competent Accounts Officer. In consultation with the Finance Department, the services of Lala Gopi Nath, Inspector, Local Audit were requisitioned from the State Audit Department and about a dozen clerks were placed at his disposal. At the same time in consultation with the Local Audit, detailed circulars and instructions were issued by this section for proper accounting of expenditure in the districts under the control of the District Famine Officers.
- (3) *Fodder Section*—Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari, Superintendent, Forest Department was put in charge of the Fodder Section and he controlled the purchase and supply of fodder to the various cheap fodder depots opened in the interior.

For quick despatch of fodder from stations on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways in the United Provinces and Malwa, a staff of Inspectors and

clerks had to be employed and as this work entailed some responsibility, Pt. Iqbal Nath Kaul, Assistant Superintendent Hawala was stationed at Agra to control despatches. He was designated Chief Despatch Officer and he had under him a team of despatch inspectors and clerks who supervised weighing, loading and despatch of fodder by contractors from various booking stations.

- (4) *Grain Section*—With the opening of P. W. D. relief works, large quantities of wheat-flour had to be supplied by motor trucks at various centres. Grain was purchased both for wheat-flour supplied at these work centres and subsequently for supply of grain at the cheap grain shops both in Jodhpur City and in the districts. A separate officer Pt. Magan Raj Byas was first appointed to control this section but in the interest of economy, this work was later entrusted to the Famine Secretary.

- (5) *Publicity Section*—For dissemination of information regarding opening of relief centres, cheap fodder depots *etc.* from time to time, a publicity and propaganda staff was employed under a Publicity Officer. Handbills were printed for wide promulgation among the migrating population of Marwar to inform them of the facilities provided by the Government en route and in Malwa and other States of Rajputana for grazing and so forth through a propaganda staff. Mr. Prakash Swaroop Mathur was appointed Publicity Officer and he also edited a weekly news bulletin describing important events in connection with famine operations during the period.

- (6) *Transport Section*—For quick transport of fodder, grain and wheat-flour to the depots and relief centres, the Famine organisation had at its disposal a fleet of 19 trucks which were purchased for transport purposes. The maintenance of these trucks and the cars, which were placed at the disposal of the District Famine Officers and the supply of petrol, tools, accessories *etc.* for these vehicles were supervised by a Transport Officer, who worked under the control of the Assistant to the Famine Minister.

DISTRICT ORGANISATION

The whole of Marwar was divided for purposes of famine relief into four zones, comprising of the following districts:—

Zone A—Jodhpur, Phalodi, Bilara and Shergarh.

Zone B—Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jetaran.

Zone C—Nagaur, Didwana, Parbatsar and Sambhar.

Zone D—Jalore, Jaswantpura, Barmer, Pachpadra, Sanchoe, Shiv and Siwana.

Each Zone was put under the Judicial Superintendent of the circle who was designated Zone Officer for the purpose of general supervision of famine relief in his circle. However, as the arrangements settled down, the District Famine Officers' work came more and more under direct control of the Central Office and after about two months working the Zone Officers were reverted to the Judicial Department.

In the districts, the Hakims were relieved of all judicial work which was transferred to the Naib Hakim, where one existed, or Naib Hakims were newly appointed in places where it was necessary for the Hakim to devote himself entirely to famine relief duties. These Hakims were designated District Famine Officers and they controlled civil relief works, supplies of wheat-flour at P. W. D. relief centres, distribution of relief doles, water supply arrangements, grass depots, cheap grain depots and every other relief in the district. In order to enable him to inspect the various relief centres in his district with the greatest expedition, each District Famine Officer was given a State car maintained at Government cost and no less than 18 of these cars were supplied to the District Famine Officers.

The District Famine Officers were required to submit a fortnightly report giving all information about conditions prevailing in their respective districts, in a prescribed form, which is Annexure B. Meetings of the District Famine Officers were held almost every month at headquarters, presided over by the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations.

At these meetings the District Famine Officers were afforded an opportunity to discuss various problems arising out of their work, mistakes were corrected and fresh instructions were given. When necessary, the State Auditor or the Local Audit Assistant, the Finance Secretary and officers of the P. W. D. were also invited to attend these monthly meetings to discuss procedure relating to accounts, the opening of new road works, supplies, transport arrangements *etc.*

EMIGRATION.

The exodus of men and cattle had commenced in July 1939 when the prospects of monsoon became gloomy enough. Facilities had to be arranged for grazing of cattle in the sister

States of Rajputana, Malwa and Gujrat and arrangement for free distribution of fodder to migrating cattle and grain to men had to be made at the depots on the Malwa route. For all these arrangements, a staff was employed comprising of an Emigration Officer, two External Depot Inspectors for supervision of depots and three Inspectors to work in the areas where our cattle could find pasturage. Mr. Sanwal Dan Ujwal of the Co-operative Department was appointed Emigration Officer and put in charge of emigration arrangements. At each external depot an establishment of clerks for distribution of fodder and grain and for maintenance of accounts and a contingent of chowkidars and Police Constables had to be maintained.

The details of the working of the various sections and the amount of work that they had to handle will be discussed in subsequent Chapters.

The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations, the Assistant to the Famine Minister, the Executive Officers, Grass Purchase and the Grain Purchase Committees, the Accounts Officer and the District Famine Officers were delegated definite powers of appointment of temporary staff and incurring of contingent expenditure in consultation with the Finance Department in order to decentralise authority and expedite the working of the relief programme. Details of these are contained in Annexure C.

POWERS OF THE
FAMINE OFFICERS.

To advise the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations generally in the matter of famine relief, a Famine Advisory Committee of both officials and non-officials was appointed comprising of the following members:—

COMMITTEES.

1. Shah Noratan Mal, Non-official.
2. Khan Rehmulla Khan, Non-official. (Late)
3. Rai Sahib Ghisoo Lal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, J. Ry.
4. Rao Bahadur Dr. Onkar Singh, Non-official.
5. Mr. Kishen Puri, Home Secretary.
6. Rai Sahib Billam Chand, Finance Secretary.
7. Mehta Jaswant Raj, Tribute Superintendent.
8. Mutha Sumer Chand, Non-official.
9. Mr. Rang Roop Mal, Non-official.
10. Lala Ram Chander, Non-official.
11. Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, Non-official.

Meetings of this Committee were called from time to time, when necessary by the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations and all important questions discussed and suggestions invited. In all five such meetings were held.

Besides the Famine Advisory Committee, the purchase of fodder and grain needed some deliberation in order to effect economy. Two Committees, therefore, were appointed to assist the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations in the matter of purchase of fodder and grain consisting of the following members:—

1. Fodder Purchase Committee.

1. Dr. C. J. Fernandes, Director, Animal Husbandry.
2. Shah Gordhan Lal Kabra.
3. Mr. Sukan Chand Kothari, Executive Officer.

2. Grain Purchase Committee.

1. Lala Moti Lal Agarwal.
2. Byas Magan Raj.
3. Rai Sahib Ghisoo Lal.
4. Khan Sahib Seth Phiroze Shah Kothawala.
5. Lala Bhawani Sahai, Customs Commissioner.
6. Pt. Kistoor Chand, Executive Officer.

Thus the non-official element was also kept in touch with the working of the famine organisation and their advice and co-operation was sought whenever necessary. The general public was also kept informed of the progress of the famine relief through a weekly publication styled the "Information Series" as a supplement to the Jodhpur Government Gazette and several thousand copies of this bulletin in English and Hindi were widely distributed in the districts and supplied to the various non-official bodies in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other provinces who wanted to know all about the relief measures taken by the Government. The Information Series helped firstly to dispel the misunderstandings created in the public mind through unauthorised agencies and secondly to convey to those seeking relief authentic information about relief measures taken by the Government throughout the period of famine.

In order to keep all this machinery going smoothly, a number of circulars had to be issued to District Famine Officers, Grain and Fodder Depot clerks, works supervisors and so forth. It is not possible for want of space to append copies of instructions for maintenance of accounts, for issue of fodder and grain at the cheap fodder and grain shops, for free fodder and grain supply at the External depots and for supply of wheat-flour at work centres. It is, therefore, proposed to collect all these for record in one file, which will be available for the guidance of officers for the future.

As has been pointed out in the foregoing, the undertaking was new, the demands were pressing and urgent and

many requisitioned for duty were new to their task. The edifice had to be set up in the shortest possible time and looking to the magnitude of the task I venture to think that the structure stood the test beyond expectations. This will be shown in succeeding chapters in which I will deal with each major part of our activities in greater detail.

All expenditure was subject to a system of central pre-audit according to the normal procedure. The number of Establishment, Travelling Allowance and Contingent Bills passed by the Audit Office are shown below:—

AUDITING OF ACCO-
UNTS.

	No. of bills
1. Salary	.. 2,650
2. Travelling Allowance	.. 2,636
3. Contingencies Special	.. 6,525
4. Contingencies Ordinary	.. 1,343

Much work also devolved on the Accounts Audit Section of the Audit Office. All the detailed accounts received in support of the advances drawn and on account of contingent grants were checked in this branch. A spate of Detailed Bills had to be faced specially during the closing period as most of the accounts were not submitted in time.

The Assistant to the Finance Minister was authorised to take whatever steps he might find necessary to cover the Famine Operations of the Finance Department. The main duties involved were:—

(a) Assistance to the District Famine Officers in proper maintenance of accounts of the Famine Relief Operations.

(b) Creation of Famine Treasuries at the P. W. D. work centres.

and (c) Provision of adequate supplies of small coins at the permanent treasuries.

For the proper maintenance of accounts at the Central Famine Office and in the Districts, suggestions in connection with the accounting procedure and the account books to be introduced were incorporated in a note and sent to the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations for introduction.

At the District Head Quarters the temporary Famine clerks attached to the District Famine Officers were in the first instance entrusted with the accounts work but this arrangement was soon found to be unsatisfactory. Therefore, the District Treasury Potedars were asked to carry out the accounts work and extra duty allowances were sanctioned for each of them. They kept the accounts regularly and a reasonable standard of efficiency as could have been expected in the circumstances was maintained.

Further with a view to render assistance to the District Famine Officers in maintaining the accounts of the Famine Relief Measures properly in the Districts it was decided with the concurrence of the Finance Minister that the Local Audit staff should be stationed at suitable headquarters according to the Famine Zones. But owing to the limited number of staff available it was decided to depute only two Assistant Inspectors and their headquarters were fixed at Nagaur and Didwana, as in these districts Famine Relief Operations were more extensively carried out. These Assistant Inspectors toured extensively and carried out inspections of the Famine accounts in Nagaur, Merta, Parbatsar, Sambhar and Didwana districts for more than three months. Later on they were withdrawn as continuous inspections were not considered necessary. However, the accounts of the Didwana and Nagaur Districts continued to be inspected at least once every month during the subsequent period of the Famine Relief Operations.

One of the Local Audit Inspectors was also deputed for more than two months with his headquarters at Sendra to assist the Emigration Officer in bringing the accounts upto-date and generally to advise on the proper maintenance of accounts at the Despatch Centres *viz.* Nasirabad and Mangalia-was and other External Depots, as the accounts at the despatch centres were found in considerable arrears by the Assistant Auditor, Local Audit in his inspection tour. This Inspector was also instructed to look to the Famine Accounts in the Retroceded Area and Jetaran District.

In addition to the special deputations described above, the whole of the Local Audit staff was taken off most of its normal duties and was engaged in inspections of the Famine Accounts at the Head Office and in the Districts. These inspections were done mainly with a view:—

- (1) to see whether the prescribed accounting procedure and the instructions issued from time to time were being followed,
- (2) to suggest any modifications in the accounts procedure, if required, in special circumstances, and,
- (3) to test and check the work done and to bring to notice the irregularities and other accounts discrepancies.

The total receipts and expenditure on different relief measures during the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 20,74,256 and Rs. 73,65,747 respectively as shown in the statement attached herewith — Annexure X.

CHAPTER III.

Civil & P. W. D. Relief Works.

A. Civil Relief Works.

As has been said in the previous chapter that relief works in general could be divided into two classes; firstly works done through the P. W. D. and those done through Civil Agency *i. e.* the District Famine Officers. Construction of new roads and repairs to and construction of new bunds was taken up by the P. W. D. while the digging of tanks and wells was done through the civil agency. Those people who could afford to leave their homes were put on the P. W. D. relief works while the civil relief works in each village were opened for those who on account of age or otherwise could not leave their homes.

The number of civil relief works sanctioned was 1,383. Out of these 953 were executed in jagir areas and 430 in khalsa villages. The sanctioned allotment for all these works was Rs. 10,48,575. Out of which Rs. 8,11,972 was actually spent. The money spent in jagir villages was Rs. 5,17,495 and in khalsa Rs. 2,94,477.

NUMBER OF WORKS
OPENED AND
MONEY SPENT.

I must here explain the position as regards khalsa and jagir villages as the amount of money spent in jagir villages is bound to strike one unacquainted with the political and geographical conditions of Marwar. It must firstly be borne in mind that 80 percent of the land in Marwar is held under jagir tenure and the percentage of population is just about the same. These jagirs are not directly administered by the Jodhpur Government but the population therein is just as much the subjects of Shri Darbar as that in the khalsa areas. It was, therefore, decided by the Government that relief should be given equally to all famine affected subjects of Shri Darbar, whether they are in jagir or khalsa areas. According to population or area of land the jagir area could claim a higher percentage of money spent but an attempt was always made to give preference in relief works to khalsa areas; hence the ratio in the number of works is roughly 1 to 2 and in the amount of money spent 3 to 5 instead of its being 1 to 4.

WORKS EXECUTED.

The following statement will show the total number of works executed in each pargana and the total amount spent:—

Serial No.	Pargana.	No. OF WORKS.			EXPENDITURE INCURRED.								
		Khalsa,	Jagir.	Total.	Khalsa.			Jagir.			Total.		
					Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
1	Bali ..	10	6	16	12,949	3	9	3,011	7	3	15,960	11	0
2	Barmer ..	4	56	60	1,100	0	0	38,729	15	6	39,829	15	6
3	Bilara ..	23	45	68	11,228	3	9	18,475	6	6	29,703	10	3
4	Desuri ..	35	37	72	22,914	10	9	18,694	4	3	41,608	15	0
5	Didwana ..	26	86	112	24,489	15	9	40,285	15	6	64,775	15	3
6	Jalore ..	3	15	18	1,334	11	0	9,120	3	9	10,454	14	9
7	Jaswantpura.	1	3	4	186	3	6	284	15	0	471	2	6
8	Jetaran ..	16	50	66	17,278	11	6	21,554	11	9	38,833	7	3
9	Jodhpur ..	37	64	101	30,449	8	3	48,581	13	6	79,031	5	9
10	Merta ..	41	32	73	29,785	0	6	13,123	14	0	42,908	14	6
11	Nagaur ..	40	95	135	22,487	12	9	54,755	11	3	77,243	8	0
12	Pachpadra..	10	49	59	7,631	10	9	29,878	8	6	37,510	3	3
13	Pali ..	57	45	102	26,533	2	0	18,796	0	9	45,329	2	9
14	Parbatsar ..	18	78	96	11,241	7	3	46,454	7	9	57,695	15	0
15	Phalodi ..	27	40	67	21,879	10	9	20,226	6	0	42,106	0	9
16	Sambhar ..	22	40	62	13,732	3	0	15,143	12	3	28,875	15	3
17	Shiv ..	9	75	84	3,544	5	0	30,606	5	9	34,150	10	9
18	Shergarh ..	2	63	65	1,523	15	0	55,590	13	0	57,114	12	0
19	Siwana ..	13	45	58	7,408	2	6	18,846	9	3	26,254	11	9
20	Sojat ..	36	28	64	26,778	1	9	15,004	9	3	41,782	11	0
21	Sanchoore ..	..	1	1	..			329	10	6	329	10	6
	Total ..	430	953	1,383	2,94,476	11	6	5,17,495	9	3	8,11,972	4	9

The above noted figures do not include a sum of Rs. 3,610 spent on minor relief works in the retroceded villages of Marwar-Merwara. Another item of expenditure was a sum of Rs. 9,368 spent on improvement of irrigation wells in khalsa villages. These works were executed through the Hawala Department and in all 70 wells were repaired. The total

allotment for improvement of wells was Rs. 40,000 but only less than 25% of the amount could be utilised.

The average expenditure on a single work was Rs. 587. Works were opened in accordance with the need for relief in each pargana and lists were revised from time to time to suit that need. The principal relief works executed through civil agencies which entailed an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 and over were the Ramsagar tank in Phalodi, the Kharia tank in Parbat-sar, the Bala Bundh in Pargana Pali, the Bap tank in Pargana Barmer, the Asarlai tank in Pargana Jetaran, the Jaswantgarh tank, the Kharia earth-work in Didwana and repair of the Kundal tank in Merta City. A list of these and other important civil relief works on which a sum of Rs. 500 and over was spent is given in Annexure D.

The wages were a little more liberal than the scale adopted for P. W. D. relief works, which were based on a scale of rations allowed under the Famine Code and the supply of wheat flour at the rate of 10 seers to a rupee. Besides, no separate wages were provided for dependants. The following scale was adopted:—

WAGES.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| (1) Working males | -/2/6 |
| (2) Working females | -/2/- |
| (3) Working children | -/1/- |

This scale was uniform for all parganas and was maintained throughout the period of famine. No extra cost was incurred on huts of Sirki for labour or for water supply except at few places where bigger works were opened.

The total average daily attendance of labour at the civil relief works was 24,065. The number rose upto 21,300 by the middle of September, and reached the highest pitch by the 15th June 1940 when it was 53,125. The variation in the average daily strength of labour was due to causes like rain-fall in August 1939 which provided occupation temporarily to a number of agriculturists, followed by the emigration exodus in October and November, and then again in the end of July 1940 when abandoning work the agricultural labour went back to land to start ploughing operations for the Khariff sowing. This variation in the strength of labour is shown in the appended graph.

FLUCTUATIONS IN
LABOUR.

Annexure E will show that in all 58,91,136 units were employed on these works. The average number of days spent on each relief work was 39.85 and the average daily attendance

On each work was 121. The labour employed included men, women and children in the following proportions:—

Pargana	Men	Women	Children	Total
1 Bali ..	73,758	33,983	18,574	1,26,315
2 Barmer ..	89,832	1,32,106	42,275	2,64,213
3 Bilara ..	66,974	1,05,917	51,599	2,24,490
4 Desuri ..	80,910	1,64,610	33,480	2,79,000
5 Didwana ..	2,16,864	1,92,781	72,292	4,81,937
6 Jalore ..	21,272	43,336	14,182	78,790
7 Jaswantpura ..	925	1,963	1,173	4,061
8 Jetaran ..	1,18,553	1,48,192	29,638	2,96,383
9 Jodhpur ..	2,48,030	2,16,140	67,320	5,31,490
10 Merta ..	1,28,262	1,43,904	40,668	3,12,834
11 Nagaur ..	2,59,520	2,18,309	81,786	5,59,615
12 Pachpadra ..	1,31,436	1,53,342	80,382	3,65,160
13 Pali ..	1,35,369	1,60,751	42,304	3,38,424
14 Parbatsar ..	1,92,424	1,60,355	48,107	4,00,886
15 Phalodi ..	1,22,353	1,11,789	79,831	3,13,973
16 Sambhar ..	83,037	78,013	22,963	1,84,013
17 Shiv ..	93,700	1,05,910	39,352	2,38,962
18 Shergarh ..	1,45,874	1,84,534	46,194	3,76,602
19 Siwana ..	59,578	99,936	32,664	1,92,178
20 Sojat ..	89,393	1,72,314	57,438	3,19,145
21 Sanchoe ..	1,040	1,041	584	2,665
Total ..	23,59,104	26,29,226	9,02,806	58,91,136

Out of the total strength employed on civil relief works, 38.35 percent were men, 45 percent women and 16.65 percent children. The incidence of wage per unit per day comes to -/2/-.

COST OF WORKS IN JAGIR AREAS.

As noted above in jagir areas 953 works were executed. In addition to reasons already given for opening works in jagir areas it was also found that many of the petty jagirdars were in as bad a condition as the famine stricken ryots of the village and the former were not at all in a position to spend anything on relief works. But the jagirdars who could afford to pay were asked to contribute a portion of the expenditure

incurred by the Government on execution of works in their own villages. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur was pleased to fix contributions by jagirdars to expenditure on civil relief works executed in their jagir villages at the following scale (*vide* Council Resolution No. 15 dated December 14, 1939) :—

1. No contribution to be levied on jagirs of the Rekh below Rs. 4,000;
2. Jagirdars with a Rekh between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 10,000 to pay one-fourth of the sum spent by the Government in villages on famine relief works in their jagir areas.
3. Jagirdars with a Rekh above Rs. 10,000 to pay one-third of the sum so spent.

The total amount recoverable from jagirdars on account of contribution to the expenditure incurred by the Government on relief works is calculated to be Rs. 59,703/11/6 which will be recovered along with the rekh by the Tribute Department.

The civil relief works were supervised by Hawaldars and Patwaris in khalsa villages and by jagirdars and their Kamdars in jagir villages who were required to keep regular muster rolls on the prescribed form. In the beginning arrangements were made for payment of wages to labour on civil relief works at the end of the day's work, but later a system of weekly payments was adopted and a weekly muster-roll was introduced as per Annexure G. Small advances were made to supervisors of relief works who were responsible for rendering account of expenditure on petty relief works to the District Famine Officers. The District Famine Officers on completion of each work submitted accounts of detailed expenditure against the sanctioned amount drawn by them through A. C. bills. The detailed accounts together with muster-rolls were submitted by the District Famine Officer to the State Auditor directly for scrutiny and this procedure minimised to a very great extent the accounting work of the Central Famine Office. These muster-rolls were test checked by the Local Audit and in the Audit Office and were found in a satisfactory condition according to the Audit Reports.

SUPERVISION AND
ACCOUNTING.

(B) *P. W. D. Relief Works.*

First consideration of the need for opening P. W. D. Relief Works can be stated to have been given at a meeting convened on the 9th August 1939 under the presidency of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur. This meeting was summoned to consider "ways and means" and the policy to be adopted to combat the famine which was then imminent.

DECLARATION OF
FAMINE.

At this meeting it was decided that certain works should be taken up and sanction was accorded to certain specific works to an aggregate value of ten lakhs of rupees.

Such an amount of work was sufficient to provide employment for 18,500 people for ten months or a total of 56,00,000 persons including dependents.

In the light of experience gained later it may be said that information regarding the numbers to be provided for was scanty, and it may be observed that works had ultimately to be arranged for to accommodate much larger numbers. The maximum number actually employed was approximately 45,000 (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number originally contemplated). It may also be observed that numbers in excess of 18,500 persons were employed continuously over $9\frac{1}{2}$ months. The variations in numbers employed may be seen from the chart appended herewith.

Apart from the increase in numbers to be handled as outlined above, the amount of money to be spent, had to be increased periodically as under:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Amount increased to Rs. 22,22,800 vide C. R. No. 3 dated 14-12-1939 to keep the labour employed upto 31-5-1940 in the famine affected areas (except Retroceded area)		22,22,800
<i>Additional grants.—</i>		
Vide C. R. No. 27 dated 1-6-1940. For filling pits outside Nagaur two places		9,562
Vide C. R. No. 30 dated 1-6-1940 Construction of a road from Nagaur to Gogelao		9,150
Vide C. R. No. 12 dated 22-6-1940.—		
(1) G. Road from Sojat to Bilara	22,818	
(2) G. Road from near Bhawad to Osian	42,000	
(3) Causeway across Sukri river and approach road to Bilara. Gate at Sojat City	2,896	
(4) Metalled road from Rajpol Gate of Sojat City to meet G. T. Road at miles 78/5 and 78/3	6,380	74,094
Vide C. R. No. 5 dated 17-7-1940 Maintaining of 20 roads from 1-6-1940 to 31-8-1940		21,159
Vide C. R. No. 2 dated 25-7-1940 Extension of Merta-Jetaran Road to Nimaj		8,203
Vide C. R. No. 2 dated 5-8-1940 Construction of further portion of road from Kailana towards Takhtasagar (For keeping labour employed upto 30-6-1940)		3,663
Vide C. R. No. 3 dated 17-9-1940. Further allotment for.—		
(1) G. Road from Merta to Alaniyawas	31,000	

		Rs.	Rs.
(2) G. Road from Merta to Jetaran	.. ..	13,500	
(3) G. Road from Khichen to Chadi	.. ..	25,000	69,500
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..		24,18,131

Retrocaded Area.—

Vide C. R. No. 1 dated 4-12-1939.

For works in Retrocaded area	.. ..	1,66,884
		<hr/>
Grand Total	..	25,85,015

No famine programme existed and it was increasingly difficult from the outset to devise works suitable for famine labour in the areas where famine was most felt. These areas in the main lay to the north of the Phulera Sind Railway line.

Due to the absence of perennial rivers, and due to scanty rainfall it was realised from the outset that irrigation works could not be taken up in sufficient numbers to provide anything like adequate relief. The bulk of the works opened thus took the form of gravel roads, spread in a net work over practically the whole of the State, and particularly in the areas which were very badly affected by famine. Apart from affording relief this programme will be of lasting benefit as it has opened up most of the inaccessible areas of the country. Some 900 miles of roads have been completed as shown in the map attached to this report.

A complete list of the works undertaken figures in Annexure H. These may be divided into two main classes; *viz.*

WORKS UNDER-TAKEN.

(a) *Gravel Road*.—The cost per mile of these have varied from section to section depending largely upon the availability of gravel. The average cost per mile for all the roads completed has worked out at Rs. 1,880/8/9.

(b) *Other Works*.—Irrigation and Water Supply Works—of which the following need special mention.

- (1) Restoration of Bankli Bundh— Cost Rs. 82,497. Bankli Bund is an old irrigation tank having been completed in the year 1906. It breached in 1913-14 and again breached in 1917-18 after the repairs. This year the breaches have been filled in and the bank has been restored. A new bye-wash has been provided to safe guard against further damage. The tank has over-flowed during this monsoon.
- (2) Works in connection with Restoring the Full Tank Level of Summair Samand. Cost Rs. 39,288. The full tank level was at 20 feet two years back. It was raised by raising the over-flow last year to 21 feet and this year it has been restored to full 23 feet. The following works had to be executed to raise the Full Tank Level to 23 feet.

Before commencement of the Famine Relief Works this year, the Original R. L. of the Central Overflow was 730.23, at gauge 21'. This was raised to 23'-0" on the gauge at R. L. 732.23. Cement concrete (1:3) was used to raise the overflow. BANKS—These were raised to an average of 3', thus bringing the top of R.L. to 742.23. Top of pitching R.L. was raised to 738.73.

- (3) Ram Kumar Magnee Ram Channel at Didwana. Cost Rs. 78,091. The main source of water supply at Didwana is the Singhi tank, but it had in the past a very poor catchment which would not fill the tank in ordinary monsoon and to be able to supply for the whole year. A channel $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long has, therefore, been excavated to tap a very good (hills) catchment lying to the south-west of the tank. Singhi tank itself has also been further excavated. The last monsoon which was only ordinary monsoon has given over two years supply to the tank.

P. W. D. ORGANISATION.

In order to cover the very extensive area in which Famine Works had to be carried out, arrangements were made to constitute these into 3 divisions roughly as under:—

Area No. 1.

Shergarh
Shiv
Barmer
and the area West of the
Summair Samand channel.

Area No. 2.

East of Pali Road,
South of a line from Jodhpur to
Bilara.
The Jetaran & Bilara parganas.

Area No. 3.

Phalodi—South to Dechu and otherwise all the area north of Railway line to Phulera, and including the area round Merta and Parbatsar.

The Maximum labour employed in these areas, and the amounts spent are as under:—

Maximum labour employed					Amount spent.
In Area No. 1	17,376	on 23/12	..	..	Rs. 9,05,207
In Area No. 2	9,527	on 22/12	..	..	3,49,048
In Area No. 3	18,413	on 20/12	..	..	10,62,770
				Total	23,73,538

It was decided at the preliminary meeting that the work should be run on the lines of the Famine Code on a daily labour basis under P. W. D. subordinates.

Considerable difficulties were however encountered by the influx of large numbers at certain work centres. This resulted in serious dislocations in arrangements made in the beginning. It was fully demonstrated that it was impossible for one subordinate to control more than approximately 1,000 men on a straggled out job and in some cases numbers in excess of 4,000 had to be dealt with. The result was that the subordinate staff, many of whom were by training and want of experience quite unprepared for the task, were absorbed in controlling the famine labour when they should have been available to perform their technical duties such as investigation and alignment of routes, prospecting for materials *etc.* Further the staff very soon became overwhelmed by clerical work and even control of labour had to be neglected, resulting in a very meagre out-turn of work for the wages paid.

The subordinate staff are not to be blamed for this: in fact almost without exception they have done very creditable work under trying conditions.

Later, the appointment of selected contractors was however approved, and they were set to work on some of the works in the middle of September. The names of contractors who were employed have been mentioned in the list of works, against the jobs completed by them.

Judging from the fact that labour had already concentrated at Jodhpur—before a decision to open works had been taken, it seems that Relief Works might well have been opened earlier. The labour so concentrated made a commencement in the neighbourhood of Jodhpur a necessity and an attempt was made to accommodate them on the first miles of a gravel road to Nagaur.

FLUCTUATION
NUMBER
OF
LABOUR.

In Phalodi, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Didwana and Shergarh parganas labour quickly joined the works and in rapidly increasing numbers. At some of the centres the number increased to over 4,000 in less than a month.

More centres had consequently to be opened and other projects taken up. The number seeking relief continually rose till the end of December when it was above 45,000. After early January there was a slight decline, due to the large number of civil agency works opened and partly to labour finding some work on Rabi crops. A rise in numbers took place in the middle of February due to labour from Rabi crops seeking relief, and due to some labour returning early from Malwa. Figures were steady during April and May at 24,000. After the first of June labour started returning to their homes. The demand for

work in Phalodi and Jodhpur parganas however persisted on account of the late monsoon in these parganas, and consequently new works had to be opened in these areas in June. These works were only finally closed at the end of August, when these parganas received rain.

At the commencement of works the ratio of men, women and children in the working labour forces was broadly 4:2:1 but after February, there was a tendency for men to leave the works to prepare their fields, and leave the women and children behind. During the later months the ratio thus altered to about 3:2:1.

The wages paid were based on the scale of rations allowed for in the British India Famine Code. This Code lays it down that the wages to be paid are the "minimum amounts to keep healthy people in health", and prescribes for each sex, age and class of worker, a ration which varies from 18 chhataks in the case of a male digger to 3 chhataks in the case of a child in arms.

The ration followed is given below:—

Worker.		Ration allowed per day.	Cost at 10 Sahajahani Srs. to the rupee to the nearest pice.
A. Males and Special gangs .. ..		.. ..	One pice more than class B.
B. Diggers (Male-Female)		18 Chhataks ..	0/1/9
C. Carriers (Male-Female)		14 Chhataks ..	0/1/6
D. Working Children		10 Chhataks ..	0/1/0
DEPENDANTS.			
E. Adult (Male)		12 Chhataks ..	0/1/3
(Female)		10 Chhataks ..	0/1/0
NON-WORKING CHILDREN.			
F. Over 10 but under 14 years		8 Chhataks ..	0/0/9
G. Over 7 but under 10 years		6 Chhataks ..	0/0/6
H. Under 7 but not in arms		4 Chhataks ..	0/0/6
I. Children in arms		3 Chhataks ..	0/0/3

The cost of the ration allowed calculated at 10 seers Sahajahani to the rupee as stated above was paid to the workers. The allowances for dependants and non-working children were amalgamated in the wages of a male worker in order to simplify matters and thus male workers were paid nine pies per day in addition to the above scale. The allowance of nine pies was sufficient to buy 8 chhataks of flour, which was adequate for a full grown child not working, or two children under 7.

Bye and large the above arrangement covered most cases but instances occurred in which there were a greater number of dependants than provided for above. These were paid separately as "Hard cases" at the following rates—

Males	-/1/3 per day
Females	-/1/- per day
Children	-/-/9 per day

with the exception of one or two works to which special conditions attached, the non-working labour amounted to about 12½ percent of the total labour force. It, however, required constant supervision to prevent the percentage attaining uneconomical proportions.

If a person fell ill, his name was entered in the sick muster roll and he was paid the wages stated above.

Each Sunday was allowed as a day of rest for which the labour received the wages of his or her category as on other days. The wages were paid weekly to the labour. No measured task was allotted to the labour but they were to put in 8 hours work. Under departmental arrangements the out-turn of the labour was very meagre, partly also due to the labour having not done work of this nature before. Later under the supervision of contractors the out-put improved.

The arrangements as finally modified proved satisfactory, and the rations allowed were quite adequate. At the commencement, a mistake was made in fixing the wages by taking the cost of a Jodhpur seer into account instead of the cost of Sahajahani seer. This resulted in wages being some 1¼ times the wages stated above as ultimately adopted. This initial mistake was detected in November and the wages were then reduced to the scale stated above. This occasioned some misunderstanding and brought out the need for carefully considered arrangements.

As stated above wheat flour at the concessional price of 10 seers Sahajahani to the rupee was sold to the labour. The flat rate was kept operative throughout the famine period so as to avoid fluctuations in wages paid and simplifying muster rolls *etc.* The losses on account of the adoption of this flat rate were debited to the Famine grant under the Famine Minister who purchased wheat on rates in excess of those permitting sale of flour at 10 seers to the rupee.

FOOD AND WATER
SUPPLY.

At the commencement of work, food in the form of *Ata*, spices, salt, tobacco *etc.* was supplied through Commission Agents; this arrangement was most unsatisfactory giving rise to constant complaints regarding the quality supplied, scarcity of spices, short weight and adulteration, and it became necessary to make other arrangements.

The distribution of food was then entrusted to the contractor employed on each work, flour alone being supplied from one of the depots under the control of the Famine Minister at the rate of Rs. 4/12/- per maund and retailed by the contractor at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund—the difference being acknowledgment of the shop-keepers' duties performed by the contractors.

This arrangement worked without any trouble and is to be recommended for future use since it is easy to bring pressure to bear upon any contractor who may give grounds for complaint.

At each famine relief camp water was supplied departmentally to the labour. The supply of water was a matter of constant difficulty throughout the greater part of the periods; the supply was carried in 'pakhals' on camels from the nearest available well and delivered into empty drums of 40 gallon—80 gallon capacity scattered along the work.

In some cases water had to be carried 14 miles and added considerably to the cost of the work.

Due to fodder being not available camels were not procurable in certain areas specially in Phalodi, Nagaur and Didwana parganas and 4 motor trucks had to be purchased, fitted with 400 gallon tanks and employed to transport water.

The average cost of water taking all the works into consideration has worked out at Rs. 0.36 per person per month. On an average about 3 gallons of water is required per person per day.

During famine too much reliance is not to be placed on the procurability of camels and the best arrangement is to employ trucks, if sandy country does not make their employment difficult.

Hutting facilities in the form of *Sirki* and bamboos were provided for the labour and so far as could be seen met the needs of the people in a satisfactory manner.

Sirkis were purchased from local dealers who on several occasions attempted to force prices up by forming a ring; this move was however resisted and the average price over the whole period was -/10/- to -/11/- annas for each double *Sirki* measuring 12 ft x 4 ft 5 in.

The average cost of hutting the labour has worked out at approximately Re. 0.1 per head per month.

Attempts to obtain *Sirkis* at more reasonable rates outside the State met with no success; in all cases the prices quoted, with freight added, were the same or more than the local rates.

Use of *sirkies* and bamboos had resulted in quite satisfactory arrangement of hutting. From about March at some of the centres, when the cold weather was over, the inclination of the labour was not to use any hut, and live in the open. This fact is responsible for lowering of the average cost to Re. 0.1 per head per month given above, otherwise the cost per head per month was high in the beginning.

On completion of works when labour had to be transferred to new works, full wages were allowed over the time spent on the journey. Old men, women and children and their possessions were transferred by lorries. Whenever distances were large, moves were made by rail. Labour was so transferred by train from Daijar to Basni, Phalodi to Dunara, Pali to Phalodi *etc.* In most cases the labour had to be moved southwards for want of work in the north the area of their homes.

Medical camps in charge of a doctor or a compounder, depending largely upon the size of the works camp, were established at almost all the famine relief works. These moved with the labour. To a layman it appeared that the medical facilities provided were very much appreciated by the labour and a considerable amount of relief was given. It was a sickening sight to see a very large number of cases of guineaworm at the commencement of the works on almost all camps and particularly at Puniabasni. Almost all the patients seem to have been cured of that disease and apparently there was no suffering from guineaworm at the close of the relief works.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

Cases of Night-blindness occurred, said to have been caused by lack of vitamins and by change of diet. This seemed to be cured by the administration of doses of Cod Liver Oil.

It was feared in the beginning that people living together in large numbers at famine centres in the open where they were more exposed to inclement weather, would suffer from diseases, and epidemics might break out, but it is gratifying to note that by the close attention of both the Medical authorities and the P. W. D. staff no epidemic disease occurred.

The general opinion come to was that labour was in better health at the end, than at the commencement of the works.

Two Police constables were deputed by the Inspector General of Police at each of the famine camps for watch and ward purposes. These had a beneficial effect on general discipline.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

At the commencement of the famine there was a stock of only 600 Pick axes and 600 Phowras in P. W. D. Stores which could be regarded as up to standard. There were also about 10,000 Kudalas and Phowras of crude manufacture which had to be considerably modified in the P. W. D. workshops and all had to be fitted with handles before despatch to the works.

TOOLS.

A statement of tools purchased is attached—Annexure I. It was necessary to purchase 31,701 Mortar Pans, 8,898 pick axes and 17,178 Phowras amongst other minor tools. Two chief factors had to be taken into account:—

- (1) About two weeks after the commencement of Famine works, the War broke out.
- (2) The abnormally rapid rise in the number of labour.

*War:—*Due to the War the market was most uncertain, prices were rising simply because the dealer (both local and outside) attempted to take advantage of the disturbed conditions and enhanced prices. The Department, however, managed to purchase by the end of August 1939 the following principal tools:—

Tools.	Total purchases.	Purchases till the end of August 1939.
Mortar pans	31,701	10,941
Pick axes	8,898	2,398
Phowras	17,178	6,730

As it had been possible to acquire a sufficient stock before the outbreak of war, this helped to control prices in purchases made after the declaration of the War, and at no time any arbitrary or abnormal price had to be paid. In all cases prices paid locally were compared with those of outside firms at Bombay and Karachi and those quoting lowest were adopted.

Rapid increase in numbers necessitated arrangements for tools at very short intervals and with little notice.

Tools were also supplied to Civil Relief Works carried out through the agency of the District Famine Officers as and when required.

The transport of all tools, hutting and camp equipment was done with P. W. D. and contractors' lorries wherever the works were not near a railway station. The contractors were paid on a full lorry mileage basis, arrived at after taking into consideration the type of route over which the lorries had to run.

During the period under review the cost of petrol was Rs. 1/11/6 per gallon and the rate paid for contractor's lorries per mile varied from Re. -/6/- per mile on hard ground to Re. -/8/- over sandy routes of the worst possible description.

In some cases motor transport was quite out of the question, such as in the area west of Sointra before the road was completed. Here camels had to be used and a rate of Re. 1/- per day was paid as fodder or grazing for the camels was practically non-existent.

On the whole works were particularly free from active discontent among the labour. Two or three strikes which occurred were largely due to gang jamadars who instead of working loyally and explaining new orders properly adopted subversive tactics and had to be dealt with.

DISCONTENT AND
STRIKE.

The local political body known as the Lok Parishad under the guise of helping the poor, endeavoured to enhance their importance and caused more trouble than any other reason.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that the works carried out are works of permanent utility based on the needs and potentialities of the country. It can also be said that though in the initial stages small matters had to be adjusted, the organisation as finally arrived at was satisfactory and indeed efficient.

GENERAL.

The labour lived in exposed situations and without the comfort of their homes. At the same time they improved in general health and hard though their lot may have been, and must be, in a hard land, many demonstrations of gratitude occurred. As an example of this, one party passing through Jodhpur by rail while being returned to their villages, asked that the train might be stopped, and they might be given an opportunity of thanking His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur (Bapji) for all he had done. Such examples fully dispose of the inspired stories which circulated to the effect that labour was not being cared for. Care for the labour has been the constant concern of all connected with the organisation. Hard work, long hours and life under hard conditions have been the lot of the Public Works' staff and to these men credit and thanks are due. Included with them are those contractors who working virtually as agents assisted in perfecting arrangements with little concern for personal comfort.

That two of these contractors later spontaneously contributed Rs. 2,000 each to the Government for further relief is adequate answer to those who disseminate false stories against a body of men who are deserving of public applause and appreciation.

The departmental work by the P. W. D. necessitated opening of temporary treasuries at work centres. In all 18 such treasuries were organised and permanent Audit clerks were deputed to work as Cash Sircars. The Famine

TEMPORARY TREA-
SURIES.

Treasury clerks also checked stocks of wheat-flour supplied to the Commission Agents. Small sums were supplied for these treasuries for payment of wages to labour and by the end of October 1939 nearly Rs. 75,000 worth of change was supplied for circulation. However, with the introduction of contract system at P. W. D. works, the demand for small coins had ceased and by August 1940, Rs. 1,16,000 was the total amount of small coins supplied by the Imperial Bank of India.

**RELIEF WORKS BY
JAGIRDARS.**

Besides the relief works undertaken by the Government for execution in jagir areas, some of the jagirdars themselves accorded relief to their people by opening works in their jagir villages for providing employment to the famine stricken people. Important relief works executed by the jagirdars included Abheysagar tank in Kantalia, Pargana Sojat, Dhandli and Chainsagar tanks in Bopari (other villages of Thikana Kantalia), Bheron Talao in Kuchaman, Nimbli Bund in Rohat and a tank in village Ras. A complete list of these and other works executed by jagirdars is in Annexure F. The total amount spent by jagirdars independently was Rs. 1,09,216, the total number of works executed being 58. The total units employed on these relief works in jagir areas is 5,48,046, giving a daily average attendance of 4,124 labourers. To note a few, the Jagirdar of Kantalia alone spent Rs. 58,015, Thikana Kuchaman Rs. 10,827, Thikana Rohat Rs. 7,893, Thikana Bhadrarjun Rs. 4,456, and Thikana Ras Rs. 11,415, on relief works in their jagir areas respectively.

**RELIEF WORKS BY
PRIVATE INDIVI-
DUALS.**

Some minor relief works were also opened by certain relief societies and private individuals and so far as could be ascertained, the total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 10,793. In addition to these Seth Magniram Bangar contributed a sum of Rs. 60,000 for construction of a feeder channel in order to improve the water supply of Singhi Talai in Didwana town. This amount was assigned to the P. W. D. and the 4½ miles channel cut through sand hills has greatly increased the water supply to the tank. The channel is known after the contributor as "Seth Ram Kunwar Magniram Bangar Feeder Channel".

**RAILWAY
RELIEF WORKS,**

Famine relief works were also opened on the Jodhpur Railway in February 1940 on the request of the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations. In all 12 gangs, of a total sanctioned strength of 3,398 persons, were employed. 11 of these gangs were employed in widening cuttings to a width of 30 feet at rail level, and dressing the side to a slope of 2:1; and the twelfth gang was engaged on screening ballast.

The details of the work done by these gangs are given in Annexure J from which it will be seen that, during the period the work was in progress the average number of persons employed in the eleven earth-work gangs was 2,400; that they

carried out 1,28,24,287 cu. ft. of excavation; that they were paid a sum of Rs. 51,535/6/3 representing Re. -/1/10 per person per day throughout the period; and that the average cost of excavation, including supervision, tools and plants and all charges, was Rs. 5/2/- per cu. ft. The ballast screening gang averaging 77 persons, worked over 14 miles of track; were paid Rs. 1,032 or Re. -/1/7 per person per day; and showed an average cost of Rs. 167 per mile. The total cost of these works amounting to Rs. 69,725 was debited to the Famine Budget upto the end of September 1940.

The gangs were housed in *sikkee* huts which were moved from place to place as the work progressed. Water was supplied from running tanks filled, principally, at Jodhpur. A modi's shop was provided at each camp, whence flour, obtained from the Famine Depot in Jodhpur, was distributed on the scale allowed on P. W. D. works. Other commodities were also supplied at approved rates. By arrangement with the Principal Medical Officer, medical aid was available when required.

All gangs were visited by the Assistant Engineer of the section about once a month, and at intervals by other officers. The few complaints which were received were remedied without delay and there was no discontent.

A special procedure was brought into force for the payment of these gangs, as the regular procedure entailing pre-audit of pay bills was clearly slow and cumbersome for gangs of this nature. Payments were made twice a month on fixed dates. A few days before payment was due the Supervising Mistri in charge of each gang advised, by wire, the approximate amount required. The pay clerks were sent with this amount and the amount paid to each person was entered, and the pay-bill completed, at the time of payment. After checking the pay-bills in office, the Auditor advised the amounts actually disbursed and pay orders for these amounts were then sent to him by the authorised officer.

During the course of the work one case of fraud on the part of the supervising staff came to light as a result of reports from the labour. The amount involved was Rs. 41/4/3 only, and was recovered from the Supervising Mistri who was summarily dismissed.

On the failure of monsoon in July 1939, all tanks in villages dried up and people had recourse to village "Peech" (drinking) wells. The water from these 'peeche' wells, sometimes 200 to 400 feet deep, is always drawn up by bullocks, but due to scarcity of fodder even bullocks could not be maintained and in villages in the sandy tract men and women had to struggle to get out a bucket-ful of water. With the migration of men and cattle the strain on village water supply decreased but those left behind had to be sustained.

WATER SUPPLY.

The situation as regards drinking water supply was most acute in the desert areas in the north and west of the capital. We had luckily our railway line running right through the western desert from Luni Junction to Mirpur Khas and another running through the northern barren tracts from Jodhpur to Phalodi. It was decided, therefore, to purchase 100 rail borne tanks and supply water to as many villages on or near the railway lines as possible. The Railway Manager was authorised to purchase these tanks and their purchase and fitting up cost Rs. 1,27,900.

These special water tanks were used to carry water to road side stations on the Jodhpur Railway and masonry cisterns had been built at certain stations to store water for supply to the general public. In all 14 new cisterns were constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,743.

The supply of water for public use at famine-affected stations east and west of Jodhpur was arranged as required by working water tanks filled ex. Jodhpur and ex. Chhor respectively. Water was supplied to Pachpadra City from Balotra by rail at a cost of Rs. 4,034/10/- in view of acute water scarcity in the town. The charges on the cost of water, haulage *c/c.* during the period April 1 to August 31, 1940 amounted to Rs. 50,955/11/-. The total supply of water through rail borne tanks ex. Jodhpur and ex. Chhor during this period was as under:—

Supply of Water through Rail borne Tanks (in gallons).

Ex. Chhor.

Stations	April	May	June	July	August
1. Gadra Road ..	1,800	19,800	6,525	..	..
2. Bachbhar ..	24,900	65,250	43,500	21,750	..
3. Ramsar ..	..	69,600	82,650	43,500	..
		Ex. Jodhpur.			
1. Baitu ..	16,600	1,34,850	1,30,500	1,34,850	73,950
2. Lohawat ..	1,72,800	2,56,650	43,500	47,850	..
3. Merta City ..	3,050	1,52,250	26,100	..	..
4. Asaranada ..	9,600	60,750	65,250	43,500	..
5. Jaswantgarh ..	..	73,950	17,400	..	..
6. Mundwa ..	..	47,850	8,700	..	..
7. Samrao ..	..	13,050	4,350	..	..
8. Bhachbhar ..	4,800	4,350	..	..	..
9. Fedusar ..	..	..	60,425	41,550	..
10. Balsamand ..	..	..	..	13,050	..

The District Famine Officers were also directed to make local arrangements for water supply in cases of acute distress. Consequently water supply was improved by further deepening of wells or by employing labour for drawing water *etc.* The following sums were spent on improvement of water supply in districts:—

Pargana				Deepening of wells	Working of wells
				Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1. Desuri	..	..	..	200 0 0	..
2. Sambhar	..	..	..	200 0 0	..
3. Jodhpur	..	..	..	982 5 3	137 10 0
4. Shergarh	..	..	..	..	3,306 1 3
Total				1,382 5 3	3,443 11 3

CHAPTER IV.

Emigration, Gratuitous Relief and Doles.

(A) Emigration facilities and free Grain and Fodder Supply.

Emigration in search of labour and pastures has been the traditional method of fighting famine in Marwar and has proved to be the greatest safeguard against starvation and loss of live-stock. With the first signs of scarcity, an exodus begins from the areas where rains have failed either to the less unfortunate tracts of Marwar or out of Marwar itself towards the neighbouring States of Hadoti (Kotah & Bundi), Malwa, Gujrat, Kathiawar, the Tharparkar district of Sindh, or the Jumna and the Ganges Khaddars of the United Provinces.

Normally the Government has to make two-fold arrangements to assist emigration:—

- (1) Free distribution of grain for men and fodder for cattle *en route*.
- (2) Facilities for grazing in the States and Provinces where pastures can be found for our cattle and for free transit *en route*.

FREE SUPPLY OF
FODDER & GRAIN TO
EMIGRANTS.

The previous year being an year of scarcity, several herds of cattle were still staying in Malwa and Kathiawar waiting for the advent of the monsoon. But signs of its failure were apparent in early August and fodder scarcity was being keenly felt. Not only Marwar but Kathiawar, Gujrat, Sind and Rajputana were equally affected and Malwa too was not promising till the end of August. All doors seemed to be barred against our emigrants and "caution" was the reply from most of the States. Along the route to Malwa, the entire territory of Ajmer-Merwara, Mewar and Hadoti was famine affected.

Emigration started early in August 1939 but its course was fitful. Scattered rains in Marwar in the last week of August set up a counter current and some people began to retrace their steps. However, with the subsequent failure of rains in September, the exodus started again and this tremendous rush of men and cattle continued unabated till the first week of December.

An Emigration Officer and two Inspectors were appointed to start the relief work on the Malwa route. Depots were opened at Magaliawas, Nasirabad, Pisangan and Deoli in the third week of August and later during the month at other important points *viz.* Sarwar, Kekri, Beawar and Banarwara, and at Bar and Khakiji-ki-Baori within Marwar territory. At each depot a staff of two clerks for supply of grain and

fodder and two chokidars and two constables was kept to control the rush of emigrants who came to these depots. For housing the staff tents were supplied from Jodhpur or where possible small houses were rented. The emigrants were allowed fodder (grass or Bhusa or Karbi) at the rate of 3 seers per head of cattle and wheat or rice for men at the rate of one seer per adult and half seer per child.

The Emigration Officer had his headquarters at Nasirabad to supervise the working of all the depots. The depots were grouped under two circles, each under an Inspector, with headquarters at Nasirabad and Mangaliawas which were the distributing centres.

The two main distributing centres received all supplies and then sent them on to the various depots in their respective circles as far as possible by State lorries deputed for the purpose or in motor trucks hired locally. Later this system had to be slightly modified and certain depots like Beawar obtained direct supplies of fodder and grain.

DISTRIBUTING CEN-
TRES.

Grain:—Wheat was purchased locally by the Emigration Officer either at Nasirabad or at Beawar and despatched by State lorries or in hired trucks to the various depots. Because of the War and the consequent fluctuations in the market it became increasingly difficult later to purchase grain and so wheat was sent by rail from the Central Grain Stores at Jodhpur to meet the demand. Still, local purchases had to be made in case of emergency. In all 3,002 maunds 30½ seers of wheat was purchased locally and 1,994 maunds 30 seers was received from the headquarters till December 1939—the total quantity distributed free to emigrants being 4,997 maunds 20 seers.

Fodder:—Owing to famine in Ajmer-Merwara and the surrounding territories all the fodder required for free distribution at the depots had to be imported from outside. The Government had already purchased large quantities of fodder in the United Provinces and Central India and the Chief Despatch Officer at Agra looked after all fodder despatch arrangements. Wagons of fodder were booked to the two main distributing centres viz. Nasirabad and Mangaliawas and later to Beawar and Banarwara and the Inspectors arranged to send it on to the other depots by road. Supplies from Agra alone were not enough to meet the increasing demand for fodder at the external depots and later grass was supplied from Malwa and small quantities, where-ever available, were purchased locally also. The total quantity issued at all the depots being 37,618 maunds till the end of December—as detailed in Annexure 'K'.

PROCEDURE OF
ISSUING FODDER
AND GRAIN.

The procedure followed was simple and effective. As soon as a batch of migrants with their string of carts and cattle reached a depot they went to the depot clerk and produced their 'Khali Chhitties' in which the number of their cattle was entered. The depot clerk would verify the number, if needed, count the number of adults and children and then make out an issue voucher in triplicate giving necessary details of supplies to each individual and his entourage. Supplies were immediately made on production of the counter-foil of the issue voucher by the supply clerk and the person then proceeded on his march after a night's rest. Water facilities were also provided at these depots at Government cost.

It was noticed that quite a large number of migrants came out of Marwar without 'Khali Chhitties' and normally they could not have obtained any fodder at the depots, but instructions were issued to the clerks to supply fodder to them after due verification. The 'Khali Chhitties' and even issue vouchers served a very useful purpose to the migrants as pass-ports in the various territories through which they passed or stopped for grazing.

Strict instructions were given to see that migrants were not kept waiting unnecessarily at the depots and that they received their supplies in order of priority on reaching the depot.

The depots worked smoothly till early September when the rush was not great. By the third week of September, however, people lost all hope of further rains in Marwar, and began to move out in thousands and the stock of fodder at the depots ran short for a time but this shortage was made good by additional supplies both from Agra and Indore.

On an average 4,000 heads of cattle and 1,000 to 1,200 men passed through each depot every day and later the number went up higher still. The lot of those responsible for the arrangements can be better imagined than described. The staff had to work day and night to cope with the rush and it was nothing unusual for them to work as much as 18 to 20 hours a day. The Emigration Officer had to be constantly on the move, regulating supplies and attending to various difficulties on the spot and the Inspectors were equally busy. The rush of migrants went on increasing and continued unabated almost till the end of November but on the whole the demand was met and the outgoing men and cattle received substantial help in reaching their far off destination.

The condition of the migrating cattle was generally very poor and but for the ration that they got at each depot it would have been well nigh impossible for them to cover the long trek of over 300 miles before reaching pasture lands.

Besides the distribution of free fodder and grain, the migrants were assisted in various other ways. Details of grazing facilities in Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior States were supplied to the migrants by a propaganda staff who both by mouth and leaflets gave them all relevant information about conditions *en route*, the places where employment and grazing could be expected and the facilities that were available. Over a thousand post-cards bearing the address of the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations were supplied from the Central Famine Office for free distribution among the migrants. The Emigration Officer arranged to send them to the depots where they were distributed free to the migrants, who were instructed to post them in case they wanted help. Many of these conveying grievances were received by the Central Famine Office and they were sent to the Emigration Officer for suitable relief. This simple device proved very effective in conveying the needs and difficulties of the migrants.

FREE DISTRIBUTION
OF POSTCARDS

An equally serious problem was that of complaints about damage to standing crop by the migrating cattle in areas through which they passed. The complainants tried to detain men and impound their cattle by approaching local authorities. The Emigration Officer had to deal with such cases almost every day and they are far too numerous to be mentioned here. At times hundreds and even thousands of cows were detained. In one such case (that of Bhera s/o Dalla Jat of village Katiyasni Pargana Merta) the Rao Saheb of Banera in Udaipur State was approached and he released the cows and condoned Rs. 60 on account of the cattle-pound fee. Most of the cases used to be petty and were settled by personal intervention and no records could be maintained in such cases. But the Emigration staff gave effective help on this account.

DISPUTES ON ACCO-
UNT OF DAMAGE BY
CATTLE.

The accounts of all the depots were closely scrutinised by the Audit authorities from time to time and excepting for certain irregularities in the system of keeping accounts due to the exceptionally difficult circumstances under which the depots were working and minor mistakes, nothing serious was noticed and they were found on the whole to be quite satisfactory. A senior Audit Inspector was deputed to assist in regularising the accounts.

VISITS BY MAHARAJ
KUMAR AND OTHER
OFFICERS.

The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations first visited the external depots on September 1, and laid down the lines on which the depots should be run. The Assistant to the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Operations further inspected the depots in the second week of October 1939.

The Chief Minister accompanied by the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations paid a visit to Nasirabad by air on the 4th November, 1939 and inspected the depots at Nasirabad

Mangaliawas and Beawar. His visit aroused keen interest and a public address was presented to him by the residents of Beawar. Glowing tributes were paid by the residents of Beawar to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur for his generosity, and unbounded sympathy for his subjects. The multifarious relief measures taken by His Highness' Government to ameliorate the condition of famine stricken Marwaries they said "will go down to posterity as an unparalleled instance of philanthropic and munificent gesture on the part of a popular prince at a very critical juncture."

A visit was also paid to the depots by the Junior Maharaj Kumar Sahebs who evinced keen interest in the condition of the emigrants and the system of giving them relief.

The Emigration Officer who travelled all along the route and helped the migrants to seek grazing for their cattle and labour for themselves in Malwa shifted his headquarters to Indore on the closing of the External Depots. He was assisted by three Emigration Inspectors who travelled in different parts of Malwa and reported about condition of cattle and men to the Emigration Officer; one of them has given an interesting story of the movement of the emigrants in his report which is reproduced here.

**ROUTES FOLLOWED
BY THE MIGRANTS
AND THEIR DIS-
TRIBUTION IN
MALWA.**

"The main routes followed by the migrants on leaving Marwar briefly were:—

(A) (i) Via Mangaliawas, Nasirabad, Deoli, Bundi, Kotah Jhalawar, Agar to Ujjain (Gwalior territory). They would be spread round about Ujjain and thence move to Indore or Dhar on the one side and to Dewas, Sehore and Bhopal on the other.

(ii) Others would go from Kotah to Jhalawar, Pattan, Khilchipur, Biora, and thence, either along the main Agra-Bombay road towards Guna, Sheopuri and beyond to Bundelkhand or down to Dewas, Ujjain and Indore.

(iii) A few also took the route from Kotah to Baran and thence to Gwalior territory round about Sheopuri and even Jhansi.

This was the course followed by a majority of the migrants.

(B) Much against our advice at the External Depots, some took the Mewar route and went from Beawar and Mangaliawas to Bandanwara, Baral, Chitorgarh, Nimbahera (Tonk territory) and Neemuch. Of these a majority continued on to Mandsoor (Gwalior territory) and Rutlam passing through Sailana, Sitamau and even Partapgarh territories and then either went from Rutlam, Barnagar and Ujjain to Indore, Dhar and even Barwani side.

A few went from Neemuch *via* Neemuch-Pattan road towards Rampura Bhanpura (Indore territory), or scattered about in Gwalior territory or proceeded East to areas mentioned in A.

(C) Later in March 1940, some big herds of Jalore and Jaswantpura parganas also reached Malwa after passing through Sirohi, Palanpur, Idar, Banswara and then either towards Rutlam or lower to Dhar and Indore. They suffered great hardships *en route*."

From the above detailed description of the routes followed it would be clear that after reaching Malwa they stayed for grazing and employment in the territories of Gwalior, Bhopal, Narsingarh, Indore and Dhar States; Indore remaining the Nerve Centre. Inspectors were posted at Indore, Bhopal and Khargone (Indore State) to begin with and the Emigration Officer had his headquarters at Indore. Later on, the Khargone Inspector was moved on to Kotah when people began to return; the Bhopal Inspector was withdrawn, and the Indore man looked after the Rutlam-Neemuch route.

The Inspectors used to move along the main route directing people to areas where grazing and/or labour was available and they used to send fortnightly statements on the condition of these people. This enabled the Emigration Officer to issue exact instructions to them.

It may be added here that in general migrants who followed routes mentioned under A were very happy while others were put to hardship before reaching Malwa.

As early as September and October 1939 letters were addressed by the Chief Minister, Government of Jodhpur to Udaipur, Sailana, Sitamau. Rutlam, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Gwalior, Bhopal, Nasirabad, Jhalawar, Kotah and Bundi Darbars requesting them for allowing transit and grazing facilities to Marwar cattle. The response from all these Governments was most favourable and in spite of partial famine or scarcity in some of these States, no hinderance was placed on migration of our cattle into their territories.

TRANSIT AND GRAZ-
ING FACILITIES.

Free transit of men and cattle was allowed by practically all the States through their territories and the migrants experienced very little hardship *en route* to the grazing areas. The Kotah Darbar extended the period of stay during transit from 10 to 15 days and the other Governments placed no time-limit. The migrants were required to produce their 'parwanas' or 'Khali Chhitties' and when they failed to obtain these, the counter-foils of the issue voucher for free supply of grain or fodder were treated as sufficient passports for our men and cattle. On entering Malwa where pasture lands were to be

employ Marwaries and the Emigration staff used to assist them in this direction also. Seth Madan Lal of Mhow, a big contractor deserves our thanks in this connection.

RETURN OF MEN AND CATTLE.

The Marwari emigrant does not wait till the advent of rains for his return march. The reason for his return home by *Akha-Teej* (approximately May 1) is obvious: he has to prepare his fields for the next *kharrif* sowing and for ploughing he should be on his land in good time. Then the route from Malwa lies through a broken tract of a soil which gets muddy during the rains. The treading through mud and crossing of hill torrents during rains becomes difficult with large herds of cattle. Still some herds of cows are left behind till forage is available on the route and plough cattle are got back early in May. All attempts to induce the emigrants to return after the rains were of no avail, and the return march actually started soon after the Holi festival.

The experience gained during the running of the depots and in the Malwa itself proved a good guide for improving our organisation for the return journey of the migrants.

It was found that even though no facilities were available on the Mewar route quite a large number of migrants took that course and were put to hardship. Moreover, it was very convenient for migrants distributed on the Indore-Rutlam route to proceed home *via* Neemuch, Chittorgarh and so it was decided that depots be opened on both the routes as under:

(a) *Hadoti route.*

1. Deoli
2. Kekri
3. Sarwar
4. Nasirabad
5. Mangaliawas
6. Pisangan

(b) *Mewar route.*

1. Nimbahera.
2. Chittorgarh.
3. Bhilwara.
4. Baral.
5. Bandanwara.
6. Beawar.
7. Bar.

Thus in all 13 depots were opened and each route was put in charge of an Inspector with headquarters at Nasirabad and Beawar respectively.

The one great difficulty felt during the immigration arrangements was the shortage of fodder and so it was decided that fodder shall be stored at each of these depots as under:—

1,000 maunds grass at each of the depots at Nimbahera, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Baral. While Beawar, Sendra, and Bandanwara were to be supplied 2,000 maunds each. Nasirabad was to feed Deoli, Kekri and Sarwar. Accordingly 8,000 maunds (*i. e.* 2,000 maunds per depot) at Nasirabad and 4,000 maunds at Mangaliawas which was to feed Pisangan depot were ordered to be stocked. It was also decided that all the depots were to be supplied baled hay only because of the enormous wastage and difficulties in unloading and transport of Bhusa.

It was further decided that in view of the very much improved condition of the migrants, grain supplies were to be confined to important centres *viz.* Beawar, Nasirabad, Mangaliawas, Deoli and Chittorgarh. All the grain required was to be sent from Jodhpur as there was a lot of surplus stock there.

In order to avoid importing rinderpest it was decided to establish two centres for giving goat virus inoculation, one on each route at Nasirabad and Chittorgarh.

Small-pox was also prevalent in Malwa and vaccination centres were opened at Deoli, Mangaliawas and Beawar.

As before a dispensary under a compounder was established at Nasirabad.

The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations who inspected these depots on the 18th April, 1940 found that there was a shortage of fodder on Bandanwara-Nimbahera line. This deficiency continued to be experienced right till the closing of the depots due to shortage of wagons on the B. B. & C. I. Railway route. Finding supplies not coming through regularly, the Emigration Officer was authorised in the end of May to purchase grass and he accordingly purchased 3,552 maunds at a cost of Rs. 2,597 locally near about the depots. The total quantity of fodder issued to feed the returning cattle on both the routes was 40,297 maunds till the end of June when the depots were closed. 3,995 maunds 37 seers of rice and 1,517 maunds 30 seers of wheat was received from the headquarters. The total quantity of grain issued free to the returning men was 5,513 maunds 27 seers as detailed in Annexure L.

By the 3rd of June 1940 most of the migrants with their cattle had entered Marwar and a few big herd owners who were still in Malwa were expected to return till grazing became available *en route* after the rains. The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations made a final inspection of the depots and ordered that all the depots may be closed with effect from the 21st June, surplus grain, if any, to be sold locally and fodder to be despatched to Sendra. Nasirabad, Mangaliawas and Beawar depots continued to work till the end of the month. The following statement will show the total number of cattle and men that were supplied free ration at the External Depots both on their outward and inward journey:—

WHEN ISSUED.	No. of Cattle	FODDER		No. OF MEN		GRAIN.	
		Quantity issued in		Adults.	Children.	QUANTITY ISSUED IN	
		Maunds	Srs.			Maunds	Srs.
1. On the outward Journey ..	5,12,068	37,618	19	2,68,983	43,941	4,997	20
2. On the return Journey ..	5,36,985	40,297	23	1,70,641	45,918	5,513	27
Total ..	10,19,053	77,916	2	4,39,624	89,859	10,511	7

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS AND VETERINARY AID.

The health of cattle was generally good and no epidemic was reported from any quarter. As a preventive measure the Animal Husbandry Department was asked to depute a special staff for inoculation of cattle against rinderpest. The Veterinary Investigation Officer inoculated 2,112 cattle in the Bhopal State. He was later in April 1940 stationed at Nasirabad to prepare fresh goat virus for inoculation which he supplied at two centres *viz.* Nasirabad and Chittorgarh. A total of 70,781 heads of cattle were inoculated at these centres. The Veterinary staff also treated 1,290 cases (788 at Nasirabad and 502 at Chittorgarh) of cattle diseases.

A separate dispensary was opened at Nasirabad to treat stray cases of ailments among emigrants. The number of cases treated at the dispensary was 307. Serious cases due to accidents *etc.* were admitted into the local hospital at Nasirabad and 3 of these proved fatal. As a large number of cases of small-pox were reported among emigrants a separate staff of 10 vaccinators was deputed by the Public Health Department to work at three centres *viz.* Deoli, Mangaliawas and Beawar. 75,303 people were vaccinated at these centres.

It goes without saying that in spite of all amenities provided by the Government *en route* and facilities made available in Malwa, stray cases of distress among migrants were not uncommon. There were men who had lost all their cattle and belongings and would not find employment and were, therefore, unable to return home without help from the Government. The Emigration Officer was empowered to give cash doles upto Rs. 10 and the Inspectors upto Rs. 5 in individual cases. They had to use their discretion in distinguishing really deserving cases from beggars and criminals. Rs. 800/13/- was the total amount given in cash doles to 187 individuals. The Emigration Officer remarks "Perhaps the amount appears to be ridiculously small looking to the number of people who migrated; but, I can confidently say that no false economy was exercised in this connection. Lacs could have been distributed resulting in demoralisation. What was needed was just a little amount, a kind word of sympathy in 'Pardesh' and a Marwari would square up his shoulders and get going. Instead of doles we would help a man to get work and earn". To migrants proceeding towards Muttra and Cawnpore, the Chief Despatch Officer at Agra gave Rs. 622/4/3 in cash and kind.

In some cases abandoned old men and children had to be picked up and sent to Marwar by paying their railway fares to destination. Where a migrant happened to be involved in a criminal case or in a dispute with local village people in Malwa, the Emigration Officer intervened to bring about a settlement. In some cases the Government aided individuals financially to

defend themselves in courts of law. Cases of cattle lifting were also reported and the Emigration staff helped the migrants to trace their cattle.

The emigration arrangements served a good purpose. Without these it would have been difficult for men and cattle to reach Malwa or return home in safety. It is difficult to give any correct figure of men and cattle which migrated from Marwar to Hadoti, Malwa, Sindh and Kathiawar during the famine of 1939-40. The figure of men and cattle supplied ration at the depots cannot give any correct data as the migrants leave Marwar at various points and then take different routes—some going *via* Mangliawas, Nasirabad, Deoli and Kotah and others *via* Bar, Beawar, Bandanwara and Chittorgarh to Malwa. Others went towards Palanpur, Ratlam and Kathiawar in the south and to Sindh in the west through different routes.

PERCENTAGE OF
MORTALITY AMONG
CATTLE.

The figures obtained from the Customs Department show that 1,46,605 bovine cattle had migrated before the end of September 1939 and 2,86,187 had migrated during 1939-40, totalling 4,32,792.

Annexure 'M' will show the total number of cattle that migrated during the famine. These figures may not be perfectly correct as some migrants left the country without obtaining Khali Chhittis and roughly the number of migrating bovine cattle may be taken to be 6,00,000 and this is assumed for the following reasons. In the Introductory Chapter an effort was made to compare the Census figures of 1935 with those of the Cattle census of 1940 and to infer that 48·5 percent of the bovine cattle (including buffaloes) had either died or migrated by the end of December 1939. It will not be wrong to put the figure of cattle that died in Marwar itself at 20 percent partly due to the rains in August 1939. The famished cattle were unable to resist exposure and cold and they perished in hundreds. The village sites were littered with the dead cattle which were buried in big pits to prevent disease spreading among men. Out of six lacs or 30 percent of the total figure of bovine cattle that migrated it is estimated that 50 percent milch cattle and about 10 percent of the draught and plough cattle died in Malwa or *en route*. No figures of cattle that returned are yet available but not less than 3,50,000 did come back safely. The mortality among bovine cattle would thus be about 8,00,000 or 35 percent of the total. But correct figures would be ascertained after the enumeration of 1941 which has been specially arranged. The mortality among sheep and goats and camels was comparatively small. Sheep and camel could live on hardy bushes and roots and goat could live on anything except stone. The cultivators took special care to save plough cattle which they brought back safely in time + e ~ ~ ~ la the next khariff

crop. The cow-herds arrived mostly after the rains, but in much smaller number than when they had left their native soil. The famine leaves the country much poorer in milch cattle and it must take years before the depletion would be made.

However, the proverbial hardihood of the Marwar men and cattle and the emigration arrangements enabled us to save all our men and atleast 60 percent of our cattle who travelled hundreds of miles in search of pastures and employment. Our men kept cheerful through distress and by better understanding aroused genuine sympathy and admiration throughout Malwa. The Emigration Officer and his staff are deserving of the highest praise for the work done at the External Depots and in Malwa.

(B) Cash Doles

After about 3 lacs of people had migrated in quest of pastures or employment outside Marwar and about a lac had been provided on relief works in the State itself, there remained destitute men, women and children who could neither travel long distances nor work on wages. There were hundreds of 'pardah-nashin' widows, old and decrepit men, women and children who had no means of livelihood and these were given cash doles orfed at the poor-houses opened by the Government or other agencies. Even during 1938-39 in certain areas cash doles had to be given to a number of individuals in the affected parganas. A sum of Rs. 1,764/8/- was granted during the year to 761 individuals—253 men, 417 women and 91 children. Small cash doles were also granted in 203 individual cases and the total amount granted was Rs. 683/9/3. The total expenditure on cash doles during 1938-39 was Rs. 2,448/1/3.

The distress in the rural areas became more acute when rains failed in August 1939. The District Famine Officers were asked to revise the lists including as many deserving cases as could be provided within the funds allotted for each pargana. Annexure 'N' will show the total number of dole recipients and the amounts granted from October 1939 to June 1940 in each pargana.

In certain parganas the distress was not so acute as in others and the number of recipients was fixed according to the need for relief in each pargana. No doles were granted in Sanchoe and Jaswantpura parganas and in pargana Bali the total number of recipients did not exceed 283 during the year. The total number of recipients of monthly doles in all parganas was 27,977 which gave an average of 3,108 per month. The total amount granted on account of monthly cash doles was Rs. 65,510/12/0 during 1939-40. The doles were disbursed by the District Famine Officer in the same manner as Military pensions and no complaint was received of any defalcation or fraud.

Besides these monthly doles a number of individuals were given cash doles by way of subsistence or as a subsidy to help them to proceed to Malwa or back to their village and so forth. The total number of recipients of these miscellaneous doles was 6,222 and a sum of Rs. 3,762/8/- was disbursed. The total expenditure on cash doles was Rs. 2,448/1/3 during 1938-39 and Rs. 66,273/4/- during 1939-40. Besides these amounts disbursed within Marwar a total sum of Rs. 872 was granted in cash to individual emigrants in Malwa by the Emigration Officer and Rs. 622/4/3 in Agra by the Chief Despatch Officer.

A number of Societies and individuals spent fairly large sums of money to relieve distress among men and cattle. Their sphere of activity was the same as of the Government and a complete coordination was maintained between both in the matter of relief in the affected areas. Some of the jagirdars also opened Poor Houses and gave relief in cash and kind to their people and the Government always extended its cooperation in the matter of administration of relief from what-ever quarter it came. A complete list of individuals and Societies who spent money on cash doles, feeding of stray cattle and distribution of grain and clothes to the famine stricken people is contained in Annexure 'O'. To all such Societies and individuals who came forward with their resources to help their countrymen in time of need we offer most sincere thanks.

RELIEF BY INDIVIDUALS & PRIVATE SOCIETIES.

First and foremost in this honourable list must be mentioned the name of Her Highness who as usual showed her unbounded generosity and solicitude for her suffering subjects by opening at her own expenses a free kitchen at the Palace where all and sundry were fed throughout the period of famine. About a thousand people received their daily meals there. In addition to this all stray and ownerless cattle that found their way to the Palace were collected and maintained there throughout this period.

Next in importance must be mentioned the name of that great philanthropist Seth Magniram Bangar of Didwana who once again proved his title to be the first citizen of Marwar and in the name of God and humanity spent large sums both for the relief of men and beast. We have already noted, that he had paid Rs. 60,000 for improvement of water channels of Singhi Talai in Didwana. In 1938-39 he advanced a sum of Rs. 21,000 to the Rajputana Famine Relief Society, for opening relief centres in Marwar. The Society opened a few centres in parganas Phalodi, Nagaur and Didwana for feeding stray cattle *etc.* During this famine, the Seth himself opened a number of centres for free distribution of fodder and grain, particularly in parganas Shergarh, Phalodi and Didwana and spent about Rs. 33,000 on these reliefs. He also spent a sum of about Rs. 4,500 on free distribution of winter clothes

to the labour on P. W. D. relief works and Rs. 5,060 in cash doles.

The Rajputana Famine Relief Society, Calcutta also opened relief centres in Phalodi, Osian, Barmer and Khajwana. The Society distributed fodder of the value of about Rs. 2,000 to stray cattle and grain worth Rs. 9,000 to poor men. Besides this relief, the Society distributed clothes and opened small works at certain centres, spending about Rs. 3,000 on these works. According to the reports received from the various branches of the Society, the total expenditure on relief by them was Rs. 22,642/15/- .

The Rajputana Famine Relief Society, Bombay also collected about Rs. 50,000 for opening relief centres in Marwar, but from the information available they spent Rs. 1,497/15/- in Phalodi and Rs. 4,401/5/9 in Khajwana.

The various other local Societies spent large sums on feeding of stray cattle *e. g.* the Oswal Bulls and Cows Protection Society of Phalodi spent Rs. 2,973 and the Maheshwari Goshala, Phalodi about Rs. 2,500 ; the Seths of Khichand Rs. 14,500, Seth Mohanmal Inderchand of Kuchera Rs. 25,000 and Seth Premchand Moolchand of Rani Rs. 12,578/8/- on feeding of stray cattle and distribution of grain to poor people *etc.*

In the Jodhpur City itself, the local cloth merchants collected subscriptions to run a kitchen known as Umed Rasora where more than 2,000 people were fed on 'Khichra' once daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Mendicants and beggars helped to swell the number considerably but the subscribers continued the charity till the middle of August 1940 when most people found agricultural employment in their own villages. The efforts of Munoth Sumair Mal and Seth Hira Chand Bhikam Chand, the Secretary of the Rasora in this connection are praiseworthy. The total expenditure on feeding 4,50,000 souls was Rs. 11,500 which works at less than one anna per diem. These merchants also spent Rs. 1,200 on the feeding of stray cows and Rs. 700 on distribution of clothes to poor and other relief.

An instance in another direction of the Jodhpur City people and Societies joining to accord relief may be quoted at the end of this Chapter. The Jodhpur Akal Niwarak Sangh purchased thousands of pieces of clothes *e. g.* quilts, 'daglis' and 'dhotis' for men and 'ghagras' and 'orhanis' for women and clothes for children at a cost of Rs. 10,000. They hired lorries or were given famine trucks to carry loads of clothes to work centres and distribute them among the labourers who were too sparingly clad to resist cold. The Secretary of the Sangh, Mr. Shree Dhar Kalla and Bohra Ratan Lal and others who worked in earnest, deserve to be congratulated on this relief. The local Arya Samaj also collected some clothes and distributed them to labourers.

The Government also purchased 1,360 'kheslas' for distribution to needy people on work centres at a cost of Rs. 1,242/10/-. Out of these 1,251 were distributed through the P.W.D. and District Famine Officers and the rest disposed of by auction on the closing of the Relief Operations.

On the Malwa route, some charitably disposed individuals arranged to feed our men and cattle. It is not possible to ascertain facts about their individual charity but we have particularly to mention the Cow Protection Society of Rutlam and the cloth merchants of Beawar. The latter spent several thousands of rupees on feeding old and feeble cows with barley and cotton-seed and taking care of deserted cattle whom they maintained till they could be restored to their owners in Malwa.

Those finding employment on relief work centres were quite happy and could maintain their dependants also, particularly when separate wages were allowed to them as at the P. W. D. relief centres. Those who had none to support them were getting cash doles and thus very few persons remained who could be fed by opening poor houses. In no district, therefore, need was felt to open poor houses except in Shergarh where the District Famine Officer collected some 200 inmates and these were maintained for about 9 months till the end of June 1940. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of this poor house was Rs. 1,896/11/6. In this Pargana at three places viz. Rajmathai, Kanodia and Phalson, poor houses were run by Seth Magniram Bangar at a total cost of Rs. 1,228/5/3.

POOR HOUSES.

It has been said elsewhere that adequate medical arrangements had been made at labour centres on the P. W. D. works and on the Malwa route for the migrants. In all 28 temporary dispensaries were opened where staff of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, compounders *etc.* was maintained. The total expenditure debited to the Famine Budget on account of salaries, cost of medicines *etc.* is Rs. 9,319/0/6. At these dispensaries the total number of patients treated was 76,918.

FREE MEDICAL
RELIEF.

Besides these out-patients, there were a number of other famine-stricken people who were treated at the Windham Hospital and were given free rations by the Government and for them additional accommodation had to be provided due to congestion in the in-door wards. The total number of patients given free ration at the Windham Hospital was 5,956 and a sum of Rs. 1,062/11/9 was spent on this account.

A Famine Relief Fund was opened in December 1938 and the list was headed by a munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. A Committee was constituted under the presidentship of Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Saheb to approach well-to-do and charitably disposed

FAMINE RELIEF
FUND.

Jagirdars, Seths and Officers of the Government for contributions towards the fund. The total collections during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 33,495/2/-. During 1939-40 further sums were collected through voluntary contributions by State officers by deduction of 30 percent of one month's salary from employees drawing Rs. 100/- and above. Deductions from pensions and allowances were also made and the total contributions from Government employees, pension holders *etc.* amounted to Rs. 57,704/4/8.

A fete was also arranged through the praiseworthy efforts of Mrs. Alington (the Resident's wife) and Lady Field to collect contributions for the War and Famine. A sum of Rs. 21,690/1/6 was contributed by the War and Famine Fete Committee towards Famine Relief Fund.

The Indian Peoples Famine Trust Fund of Calcutta contributed a sum of Rs. 30,000 during 1939-40 and another sum of Rs. 37,000 soon after towards famine relief. This amount was utilised mostly for grant of cash doles to old and decrepit famine-stricken people.

Our grateful thanks are due to all those who with a humanitarian spirit subscribed to the Famine Relief Fund. A list of donors contributing Rs. 1,000 and over is appended herewith, Annexure A, among whom may particularly be mentioned the liberal contributions of Rs. 60,000 from Seth Magneeram Ramkunwar Bangar of Didwana, Rs. 50,000 from Seth Jeewanmal Chandanmall of Ladnu, 15,000 from Seth Jagannath Jewanmal of Jaswantgarh, Rs. 5,000 from Khan Bahadur Byramshaw Ilawa of Mhow, Rs. 5,000 from Seth Chainsukh Gambhirmal of Ladnu and Rs. 2,000 from Messrs. Sanghi Brothers of the Western Indian States Motors, Jodhpur. The total contributions amounted to Rs. 3,51,673/3/2.

CHAPTER V.

Cheap Fodder and Grain Supply.*A. Fodder Supply.*

As has been noted in the introductory chapter of this report, through successive years of scarcity the fodder reserves with the Government, the Jagirdars and private individuals were fast disappearing. The Government had to arrange supply of cheap grass from the Grass Farm reserves in parganas Jalore, Siwana, Pachpadra and Jodhpur in 1937-38. In the following year there was acute fodder scarcity in the north-east of Marwar and depots were opened internally at about 17 centres and externally on the routes to Malwa. About a lac maunds of grass was supplied by the Grass Farms Department and 59,463 maunds was purchased locally from Jagirdars and contractors who imported grass from Mewar and Ajmer-Merwara. A few showers in June 1939 enkindled a vain hope of good grazing being available in the next month but prospects looked gloomy by the end of July. All local supplies were exhausted and the Government had to look round for stocks elsewhere. Rains having failed in the Punjab, Sind, United Provinces and Malwa, there was a danger of the local authorities banning the export of fodder from these provinces and States in Malwa. In fact restrictions on the export of fodder were placed by the Indore and Gwalior Governments and we could get no fodder from these States till the situation improved there late in September. On the other hand cattle were dying like flies and we were constantly pestered by applications, telegrams and verbal requests for fodder. Panic was at its height and I was more than once urgently pressed by Government to procure fodder. Such was the situation we found ourselves in when famine was declared on the 8th August, 1939. The situation was desperate and called for drastic and immediate action. There was no time for leisurely drawing up rules of procedure, calling for tenders and fixing distant dates. There was no alternative left but to get our supplies from the United Provinces or Sindh and that as early as possible. Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari, Superintendent Forests and Shah Gordhan Lal of Kuchaman were sent out to Gwalior and Agra to make purchases straight away or fix up supplies with local dealers. An order for 60,000 maunds of Bhoosa, which was the only available fodder in the Agra Division was placed with two local firms by these gentlemen on telephonic approval of the Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations, but no grass could be secured. In the meantime an order for supply of one lac maunds of grass of the next crop was placed with Messrs Abbott Brothers, Jhansi and later for another lac maunds for the Cavalry horses and the State Stables. But it was

**A DESPERATE
SITUATION.**

estimated that atleast another 4 lac maunds of fodder will be needed as the whole of Marwar was suffering from acute fodder scarcity. In Sindh another order for 60,000 maunds of Bhoosa was placed by two other officers who were sent out for purchase of grain in Sindh. Another order for two lac maunds of hay and bhoosa was placed with Rai Bahadur Daulatram Kanhiyalal of Agra, and for a lac maunds with smaller contractors of Agra for supply of Bhoosa and Karbi. Later in September a contract for supply of 50,000 maunds of hay was executed by Messrs Zutshi & Co. from Guna, Gwalior State. All these orders for supplies were sanctioned by Council.

**PROCEDURE FOR
DESPATCH OF
FODDER.**

All these contracts were for supply ex. despatching stations. In other words, the Government agreed to pay on despatch weights recorded by officials appointed for the purpose. Accordingly to expedite despatch of bhoosa from Agra district and hay from Jhansi District in the United Provinces an officer was posted in Agra who had under him a number of clerks to supervise despatch of fodder after weighment by these contractors. The fodder collected by the contractors at each booking station was examined by the Government representative and after it had been approved was weighed and loaded in his presence. At the end of the day the despatch clerk made a wagon-wise statement in triplicate and submitted it to the Chief Despatch Officer who certified payments in the following form:—

Statement Showing Daily Despatch of Bhoosa to Jodhpur State.

Serial No.	Name of contractor	Station from	Station to	R/R No.	No. of wagon	Ry. freight			Actual weight		Remarks.
						Rs.	As.	P.	Mds.	Srs.	

The contractor sent the Railway Receipts together with a counter-foil of the certificate to the Central Famine Office. A register of Railway Receipts covered by each certificate was maintained at the office of the Chief Despatch Officer and another at the Central Famine Office which indicated also despatch weights. The Railway Receipts were then sent by the Executive Officer, Grass Committee to the various stations where delivery of wagons was taken.

It may be pointed out here that the demand for fodder at each depot could hardly be anticipated and the wagons had to be rebooked from one destination station to any other roadside station where there was greater demand. In fact the need for fodder was so urgent that wagons had to be despatched

before any procedure for issue of fodder could be laid down and necessary forms and registers could be printed. The relief could not be delayed for the sake of forms and some confusion was apparent in the beginning. But matters were soon set right and before long every depot was flooded with consignments of fodder.

The late rains in August brought about a little slump in the issue of fodder, but in vain the cattle-owners delayed their departure for Malwa in the hope of prospective grazing within Marwar. Heaps of bhoosa at the depots disappeared in a fortnight and there was greater demand for fodder still. The depots on the Malwa route had to be replenished and the need of the emigrants was more serious.

The shortage of wagons on the B. B. & C. I. Railway system at the end of October added to our difficulties and there was a dead-lock for some time. Mr. V. N. Rowsell, Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway deserves our gratitude for helping us in every possible manner in procuring wagons for us at the booking stations on the metre-gauge system and also providing wagons for transshipment at Idgah (Agra). Whatever wagons open or closed that could be spared by him were made available for loading of fodder booked to the affected areas. But the broad-gauge wagons were still uncertain. Before the despatch of Messrs Abott Bros.' hay from Jhansi and Markundi on the B. B. & C. I. Railway could gain any speed, the Agra-Idgah Blockade stepped in to reduce our supplies of hay to the minimum. I proceeded to Agra in the third week of November to negotiate with the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Traffic Superintendents for more wagons. The hay contract of Rai Bahadur Daulatram Kanhiyalal had to be converted into Bhoosa which could be easily booked from Agra without transshipment. Again serious shortages had occurred in the despatch weight and receipt weight of Karbi which is liable to shrinkage and to pilferage when booked in open trucks. The contract for supply of this commodity given to Mr. Prem Swaroop Caprihan was converted into Kutti and Bhoosa to prevent further loss to the Government. However, inspite of all efforts to procure more wagons, only 42,000 maunds of fodder could be despatched between 13th November 1939 and 26th January 1940 or on an average 700 maunds a day. The demand for cheap fodder at depots inside Marwar and at the depots on the Malwa route was still great and, therefore, fresh orders had to be placed for supplies from Agra, Sindh and Malwa and a few hundred maunds from within Marwar. The total quantities of fodder purchased from the various contractors is at Annexure 'P'.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

Another change that was felt necessary at this stage was conversion of the weighment at despatching stations to

A CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM.

weighment at receiving stations. The despatch staff consisted mostly of temporary clerks and there were not less than 25 of them working at different points:—

1. At 15 stations round about Agra and Muthura in the United Provinces;
2. At 8 points round about Jhansi; and,
3. At 2 points in Guna (Gwalior).

The Chief Despatch Officer at Agra was expected to supervise the work of all these and to testify to the quality of the stuff and its weighment. Cases of under-weights even in closed wagons revealed that some of our men had got mixed up with the contractors or their sub-agents. This staff of clerks in the Agra division was, therefore, disbanded and it was decided to record weights at the receiving stations in the presence of the contractors' representatives. This procedure expedited the despatches and practically the whole quantity of Bhoosa, Kuti and hay had arrived by the 20th April 1940. But this alternative procedure was not without flaws. After the end of January, the blockade at Idgah began to relax and wagons in large numbers were arriving. Certain receiving stations were assigned to each contractor who detailed his men at these stations for recording weighment along with the Government representative. The Railway weighbridge at Makrana had failed to work and later the Chief Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railway refused to allow this facility, at this and other stations due to congestion of wagons at particular stations and unnecessary detention of goods traffic on that account. The unweighed fodder emptied out of the wagons began to pile up at depots and some of the Bhoosa was carried away by wind or eaten away by cattle. The contractors insisted on weighment being executed speedily but there was no help and it was with difficulty that all the stuff could be weighed in the end and certified for payment.

To avoid congestion from earlier stages, an effort was made to first book most of the wagons from despatching stations to Kuchaman Road and then rebook them to the various stations on the Jodhpur Railway where our depots needed fodder. The Executive Officer, Grass Committee or the Fodder Inspector had to meet the Trains Controller every morning to arrange rebooking of wagons received overnight at the Kuchaman Road station, and sometimes from other stations where there was accumulation of wagons. The Manager, Jodhpur Railway and his Traffic staff deserve our grateful thanks for the facilities provided by them in this connection, as without their assistance the distribution would have been impossible and enormous demurrage would have been paid.

In the case of hay which was despatched from broad-gauge stations, we had appointed, with the permission of the Railway, Transhipment Officers at Idgah (Agra) and Sawai Madhopur. These transhipment officers watched the transhipment of our fodder from broad-gauge into metre-gauge wagons to prevent wastage and to check the number of bales transhipped from a broad-gauge wagon into a metre-gauge wagon. Without this information which was submitted by them in the form of a statement daily, it would not have been possible to find out the quantities of hay transhipped in metre-gauge wagons.

TRANSHIPMENT ARRANGEMENTS.

The following registers and books were maintained at the depots:—

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING AT THE DEPOTS.

1. Receipt Voucher.
2. Issue Voucher.
3. Cash memo.
4. Stock register.
5. Cash book, and,
6. Imprest sawa.

In the early stages, when fodder was despatched after weighment, the depot clerk would usually be informed of the weight of the fodder in each wagon from the Central Famine Office and he would enter the wagon number and the weight of the fodder in the receipt voucher and the same particulars would be entered in the stock-ledger. At some of the depots, the depot clerks took care to weigh the fodder wagon wise at destination, but the rush of the supply of fodder wagons was so great that the system was not working satisfactorily at all depots. The contractors at the outset were paid on the basis of weights verified by the Despatch Officers, and weighment of fodder wagons at destination was, therefore, relaxed in some cases. Later on, the supply system was changed and the contractors were paid on the receipt weights of the fodder. Under this revised system, the depot clerk issued a receipt voucher in quadruplicate, giving two copies to the contractor, who would submit one with his bill for payment and the duplicate the clerk sent to the Central Famine Office with his weekly stock report. The receipt vouchers were posted from day to day in the stock register. The stock register was thus daily posted before stocks were issued through issue vouchers or cash memos. If the fodder was supplied from one depot to another, an issue voucher in triplicate was prepared. The original issue voucher was kept with the issuing depot clerk, one copy was sent with the fodder to the receiving depot clerk and the third copy to the Central Famine Office with the weekly stock report and entries in the stock register were made accordingly. The receiving depot clerk would prepare a receipt voucher in triplicate giving reference of the issue voucher, and send one copy of the receipt voucher to the supplying depot, retaining the original copy as counterfoil with him and submit the third copy to the Central Famine Office with the weekly report.

In case of sale of fodder cash memos were issued, showing the quantity of fodder issued and the amount realised. The total quantity of fodder sold out under cash memos was shown as issued in the stock register, and each cash memo was posted in the cash book of Revenue. As soon as possible the receipts were sent to the nearest treasury under a challan and the same was shown in the cash book.

A small fixed amount was given as imprest money to the various depot clerks to meet petty expenses. This amount was recouped from time to time.

QUANTITY OF
FODDER IMPORTED.

As we have seen above, by the end of July 1939 all fodder stocks at the famine depots working during 1938-39 had been sold. From August, 1939 till the closing of the depots on July 15, 1940—11,32,056 maunds of fodder was imported as detailed below:—

1. Bhoosa and Kuti	7,02,086 mds.
2. Grass	3,67,878 mds.
3. Karbi	45,988 mds.
4. Cotton seed	15,129 mds.
5. Loong	975 mds.
	<hr/>
	11,32,056 mds.

Out of this 11,10,179 maunds was received at the various depots during 1939-40 and 22,875 mds. previously during August and September 1939, after the inauguration of the Famine Relief Operations.

SALE RATE OF
FODDER.

The sale rate at the internal depots varied from -/8/- to -/12/- annas a maund for agriculturists and Re.1/- to Rs.1/8/- a maund for non-agriculturists. The rate for hay was fixed higher than that for Bhoosa and for Kuti, and Karbi at par with hay. Bhoosa was found to be more in demand than any other stuff and hay in Jodhpur proper for feeding of tonga horses. Karbi and Kuti was not much liked as the imported stuff was of a much coarser quality than the local variety of "chipti".

Cotton seed was imported to be issued for plough and milch cattle before khariff sowing and was issued only to agriculturists at the rate of Rs. 1/4/- a maund.

An agriculturist for availing of the concession had to obtain a certificate of a Hawala Hawaldar in a khalsa village or of a Jagirdar or his Kamdar in a jagir village. But Jagirdars and other land-holders were debarred from the concession. In Ladnu and Phalodi cases were detected of some mahajans fraudulently availing of the concession and for that matter a penalty was fixed to be levied in such cases together with confiscation of the fodder so purchased from a Government Depot. For charitable purposes also fodder was issued at

concession rates to Seths and Sahukars who undertook to feed stray cattle and "goshallas."

Out of the purchased quantities, 86,624 maunds of fodder was issued to migrants for feeding their cattle en route as we have seen in the preceding chapter.

The issue of the various kinds of fodder by sale and for free supply was as detailed below. Some surplus quantities were auctioned on the closing of the depots and the balances were written off:-

TOTAL ISSUES.

Kind of fodder	Sale	Auctioned	Issued free	Total.
1. Bhoosa & Kuti	5,23,032	71,381	35,042	6,29,455
2. Grass	2,76,404	3,783	45,834	3,26,021
3. Karbi	29,150	719	3,658	33,527
4. Cotton seed	14,493	508	90	15,091
5. Loongs	948	..	..	948
Total	8,44,027	76,391	84,624	10,05,042

The total quantity issued was thus 10,05,042 maunds. To this may be added 139 mds. of hay transferred as loan to Kishengarh State which was borrowed for the Sarwar depot on an emergency and 16,830 maunds of hay was transferred to the Grass Farms Department in the end. This carried the total issue to 10,22,011 maunds.

Thus the sum total of shortages and wastages was 1,10,042 maunds which is roughly 10 percent of the total quantity purchased from various quarters. About these shortages, the Executive Officer, Grass Committee remarks:—

SHORTAGES.

"When we look to the vast organisation which started functioning long before the regular forms and registers could be introduced and accounting instructions given, and also manned by temporary untrained staff, dealing with a commodity like bhoosa and kuti which are easily liable to wastage and shortage, it must be admitted that the results on the whole are quite satisfactory. There is another important factor which also deserves consideration. About 5 to 6 lacs of maunds of fodder, which works out up to 50 percent of the total supplies was weighed at the despatch stations. Under this system, besides normal shortages due to transport of fodder from one place to another and also its transhipment from broad-gauge wagons into metre-gauge wagons, the chances for the despatching and receiving clerks at both ends for mischief were there. The credit, in no small measure, is due to the controlling officers both at despatching and receiving stations that they kept a vigilant eye over all the underlings with the result that the shortage figure was so low.

“Detailed statement showing the receipt of each kind of fodder at the depots and its disposal is appended—Annexure Q. This statement shows the quantity of fodder totalling—

1. Bhoosa and Kuti	..	..	72,630 maunds.
2. Grass	..	..	24,888 maunds.
3. Karbi	..	..	12,461 maunds.
4. Cotton seed	..	..	36 maunds.
5. Loongs	..	..	27 maunds.
Total:			<u>1,10,042 maunds.</u>

which is proposed to be written off. This quantity includes 1,540 maunds of fodder which was destroyed in a fire accident at Narainpura Depot.

“The vagaries of nature are strange and to our amazement there were unusually early rains in the arid districts of Nagaur Didwana and Merta with the result that huge stocks of fodder at the depots in these districts where otherwise the demand for fodder with the return of cattle from Malwa would have increased to a very great degree, got wet and were damaged at the depots without any sale. Attempts were made to transport from these depots as much fodder as could be sold at our fodder depots in Jodhpur and Pachpadra districts where the rains were very late. Still large stocks of fodder were left in balance, but as the fodder was damaged by incessant rains no body was forth-coming to purchase the stuff and it was only through the special efforts of the District Famine Officers that we could get some return even for the damaged bhoosa. At places, where we did not find any purchaser, the balances had to be written off.”

I fully endorse the views expressed by the Executive Officer. A shortage of 10 percent in a commodity like fodder—which includes loose bhoosa, kutti and karbi—is a proof positive of the efficient and watchful working of the fodder supply section. It must be borne in mind in this connection that this stuff was purchased in far off places like Agra, Jhansi, Markundi etc. From there it was put in wagons. This putting meant wastage. Then, if it was an open wagon, it ran the risk of being pilfered at Railway stations. More wastage occurred while unloading at destination stations and still more when the stuff was removed in lorries from station to depot. At depots again sand-storms and rains took their quota and lastly we have to take human nature and its weakness into account. Depots were so far scattered and the quantity handled so much that not a little depended on the sense of responsibility of the man on the spot. Looking to all these factors, I venture to suggest that the percentage of shortage and wastage was abnormally low.

In the preceding scarcity of 1938-39 as on similar previous occasions all Government jors and forest areas were thrown open for free grazing by cattle except sheep, goats and camels. In the same manner all grass jors and reserved forests were thrown open for free grazing during the Famine of 1939-40. This helped the graziers, particularly in the submontane districts to maintain their cattle on the forest undergrowth for a considerable time before they could move out conveniently in quest of pastures into Malwa, United Provinces, Sindh and Gujrat.

GRAZING FACILITIES
AND CONCESSIONS.

The forest grazing fees to the tune of Rs. 25,000 were remitted in 1939-40 and in the previous year Rs. 10,836 was actually refunded to those from whom they were realised previous to the order of remission. In the khalsa areas no grazing fee is levied on plough cattle and milch cattle and the 'Ghasmari' levied on sheep and goats was remitted in the affected parganas in 1938-39 and all over the State in 1939-40. His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur was further pleased to issue an order that no 'Kharota' or grazing fee on foreign cattle will be levied in khalsa villages nor will the Jagirdars levy similar fees during the famine. The Government had to forego approximately Rs. 40,000 on account of grazing fees during 1939-40.

For owners of cattle who wanted to import fodder, the Government freely allowed the benefit of railway freight concession permissible under the Railway Board Regulations. In all 537 certificates were issued for import of fodder by rail covering over 1,141 wagons. Besides in order to supplement cheap fodder supply from our depots, 28 certificates were issued covering about 236 wagons to local dealers of fodder. But due to shortage of wagons the certificate holders could not fully avail of this concession and a number of certificates were surrendered or exchanged. The Government had to pay Rs. 13,005 on account of Railway freight of fodder consigned at the concession rates.

RAILWAY FREIGHT
CONCESSIONS.

B. Grain Supply.

A few years before the famine, large stocks of grain were available locally with Mahajans and Jagirdars due to persistent slump in prices, but the prices showed a tendency to improve by 1936-37 and most of the stocks were sold away profitably. Then followed years of scarcity and famine and consequent poor crops and depletion in the grain stocks. By the middle of August 1940, signs of famine were pretty obvious and the local grain dealers raised the prices with a view to profiteering. As a matter of precaution against an arbitrary swelling up of the grain rates the Government decided to stock some grain. This decision was arrived at after a full deliberation by the

Grain Purchase Committee and the purchases were made with a double purpose:—

- (1) To provide cheap grain to the poorer population if the prices happened to shoot up abnormally, and
- (2) To provide grain or wheat flour at labour camps, where Modikhana arrangements were impracticable.

Accordingly two reliable Officers Rai Saheb Ghisu Lal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Jodhpur Railway and Lala Bhawani Sahai, Customs Commissioner were deputed to purchase one lac maunds of wheat in Sindh. Wagon loads of grain had begun to arrive in Jodhpur by the 20th August and it was stored at three improvised godowns. Another order was placed for supply of 50,000 maunds of wheat (Jodhpur weight) with a local firm and practically all this was stored in the Nagaur Fort for any emergency in the north-eastern parganas. This contractor completed his supplies by the end of November in spite of wagon shortages on the Railways.

RAIN PURCHASES.

A second stage necessitating further purchases was reached in December 1939. By this time, more than 50,000 maunds of wheat-flour had been supplied at the labour centres on the road works. 12 Cheap Grain Shops had been opened in the Jodhpur City and 24 in the districts where the demand for cheap grain was increasing every day. In order to keep the grain market reasonably steady, it was necessary to stock more grain for supply both at relief centres and at the cheap grain depots. The Grain Purchase Committee, therefore, decided to make further purchases of two lac maunds of wheat and one lac maund of Bajra and Jowar. However, it was later decided to purchase rice instead of Jowar, as Jowar was not much in demand by the city population. Accordingly orders were placed for purchase of the following quantities by inviting tenders and accepting the lowest tenders by the Grain Purchase Committee:—

1. Messrs Ramdayal Chunnilal of Jodhpur	..	Wheat	2,00,000 Mds.
2. —do—	..	Rice	50,000 Mds.
3. R. B. Daulatram Kanhialal of Agra.	..	Bajra	25,000 Mds.

This grain was received directly at the district headquarters except one lac maunds of wheat, 25,000 maunds of rice and 10,000 maunds of Bajra which was again stored in Jodhpur.

The total quantities of grain (Shahjani weight) purchased by the Government at both stages was as detailed below:—

Name of Firm.	Kind of grain	Quantity purchased in mds.	Contract rate.
1. Purchases in Sindh ..	Wheat	94,948/38/4	Rs. 2/9/6 per Md.
2. M/S Ramdayal Chunnilal ..	Wheat	59,485/33/4	11 Srs. 1½ ch. per rupee
3. —do— ..	Wheat	1,98,749/32/-	7 Srs. 8 ch. per rupee.
4. —do— ..	Rice	51,366/5/12	8 Srs. 2 ch. per rupee.
5. R. B. Daulatram Kanhialal ..	Bajra	28,437/1/10	8 Srs. 8 ch. per rupee.
6. Seth Tulsidas ..	Rice	3,822/23/2	8 Srs. 2 ch. per rupee.
7. Local purchases ..	Wheat	740/ 3/-	— —

These figures do not include the weight of grain purchased for the External Depotes directly by the Emigration Officer.

The total quantity of wheat purchased was 3,54,679 maunds 21 seers 8 chattaks. But the receipt weight was recorded to be 3,56,403 maunds 38 seers 6 chattaks for the following reasons:—

1. Price of grain was paid on net weight excluding 'bardana' in all cases but in the case of 59,486 maunds wheat supplied by Messrs Ramdayal Chunnilal at Nagaur, payment was made on the gross weight including 'bardana' which was 754 maunds 35 seers which was deducted from the gross weight of the wheat received under this contract.

2. The Sind merchants allowed the following quantities on account of wastages:—

	Mds.	Sr.	Ch
On account of Iktala	2,396	19	12
On account of difference in 'bardana' ..	82	32	2
	2,479	11	14

The net stock weight of wheat was:—

	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
Weight paid for	3,54,679	21	8
Less weight of bardana	754	35	0
	3,53,924	26	8
Add on account of allowances of Sind wheat ..	2,479	11	14
	3,56,403	38	6

In respect of no other commodity any extra quantities were allowed for wastage by the contractors. The 'bardana' was separately accounted for and either price for gunny bags was paid at the contract rates or when no rate was specified at the current market price, if gunny bags could not be returned having been torn or spoiled. A separate account of gunny bags received with the grain and how they were disposed of is given at the end of this chapter.

STORAGE DIFFICULTIES

There are no regular granaries in Jodhpur or in the districts where large stocks of grain could be stored for an emergency. The improvised stores were ill-ventilated and the grain was liable to damage. However, care was taken to air the stored grain and isolate damaged bags when damage by weevils was apparent during the hot weather. The damaged wheat was cleaned and stored to prevent further damage, and as would be evident the loss on this account was kept down to the lowest possible figure.

The grain or wheat flour was issued to three classes of relief centres:—

1. Grain was issued to commission agents for sale at the cheap grain shops.
2. Wheat flour or grain was issued to commission agents of P. W. D. contractors for supply to labour at work centres.
3. Grain was supplied to the Emigration Depots for free distribution to emigrants.

All these supply arrangements need to be separately dealt with:—

1. Cheap Grain Shops.

SALE OF CHEAP GRAIN IN JODHPUR CITY.

In the Jodhpur City, Cheap Grain Shops were placed under the control of the Minister for Justice and Reforms who was dealing with the profiteering problem after the outbreak of the war. The city was divided into 10 wards and for each a Certifying Officer was appointed who would testify to the eligibility of a poor citizen to the benefit of cheap grain. Certificates issued by these officers were presented by the holder to the Ticket Issuing officer, 33 of whom were appointed. Necessary forms of certificates, tickets and registers were supplied and detailed instructions were issued to these officers.

In all 12 shops were opened in the city at convenient centres and working of these was controlled by a supervising officer. Persons whose pay or income was Rs. 100 p. m. or less were eligible for the benefit of cheap grain shops.

The grain was supplied at the 12 cheap grain shops in the City, through famine trucks on the requisition of the Supervising Officer. The grain was sold through commission agents appointed for the purpose who were paid Rs. 1/4/- percent on the price of grain sold.

SALE OF CHEAP GRAIN IN DISTRICTS.

In the districts cheap grain shops were opened at 24 places under the control of the District Famine Officers. It was not practicable to allow the benefit of cheap grain to all and sundry and to differentiate degrees of poverty was still more difficult.

The District Famine Officers were at the outset asked to prepare lists of 10 percent of the poorest families in each town and confine the issue to town-population alone. This restriction was later relaxed and 25 percent of the population was included; and ultimately in order that all those of the rural areas who could avail of the cheap grain shop may benefit, even the restriction of obtaining certificates for cheap grain was removed. Any individual of the local area could purchase grain worth Rs. 2 at a time and any body from outside the town area Rs. 5 worth at a time. The District Famine Officers were, however, instructed to keep a vigilant eye on the mischief of hoarding of Government grain or illicit profiteering.

The opening of as many as 36 cheap grain shops all over Marwar kept the prices low throughout the period of famine. The grain dealers were indirectly prevented from undue profiteering on the pretext of famine or war repercussions. Moreover, as a consequence of normal conditions of goods traffic having been restored in the end of February 1940, more grain was coming into Marwar. The cheap grain rates had, therefore, to be readjusted from time to time to keep them 10 to 15 percent lower than the market rates. The cheap grain prices were fluctuating from 15th December 1939 to 15th July 1940 when they were closed. The highest price at which wheat was sold at the Jodhpur City Shops was $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers and the lowest 9 seers (Jodhpur weight) a rupee, and in the districts the highest price was 9 seers and the lowest 11 seers (Shahjani weight) a rupee.

PRICES AT THE
CHEAP GRAIN
SHOPS.

Bajra and rice were sold at the same rate, the highest being 10 seers and the lowest 12 seers (Shahjani weight) a rupee.

The total quantities of grain sold at the cheap grain shops was 1,35,035½ maunds. Details are given in Annexure R.

On the opening of the relief works under the Public Works Department it was decided that the labour will be supplied 'Ata' or wheat-flour at the rate of 10 seers a rupee, irrespective of the market fluctuation in the price of grain throughout the period of famine. This system insured a certain quantity of grain to the labourer for the wage that he was given for his work. As the road works were opened as early as 14th August 1939, after His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur had inaugurated the famine campaign on August 8, 1939, commission agents for supply of flour at work centres were appointed by the District Famine Officers. The Commission Agent was paid the difference of the market price and the supply rate of flour (10 srs. a rupee) on the total quantities supplied. Rasad clerks were appointed by the Famine Department who issued 'chits' for supply of certain quantity of flour to each labourer. The commission agent collected these chits and made his bill for the difference in the prices of quantity supplied.

FLOUR SUPPLY AT
WORK CENTRES.

But this system did not work satisfactorily. Soon after the works were opened, the strength of labour increased at each centre and one Rasad clerk found himself unable to issue hundreds of chits a day. The labour again could not receive payment of wages daily as the disbursing P. W. D. Officer at each centre, unaccustomed to this type of work, could not cope with it. The P. W. D. staff then undertook to arrange payment of the price of the flour supplied by the commission agent to the labour at each centre at the end of the week when weekly payments were introduced. The flour supplied by the Modi at certain centres was found to be full of dirt in the beginning and immediately the system of supply of grain to the commission agent for being ground into flour and supplied at relief centres was adopted. Cash Sircars were appointed by the Audit Department at each relief centre who credited payment made by the Modi on account of grain or flour supplied to him from the Government Stores.

At the end of September 1939, however, the departmental work on daily wage basis was at places being replaced by the contract system. The system of flour supply had to be changed a third time therefore. The Modis or commission agents continued at certain centres, but at the new centres the P. W. D. contractors arranged sale of flour to the labour themselves or through their own agents. The contractors were supplied wheat flour from the Government stores at Jodhpur and Hakumat headquarters in the districts at Rs.3/ 12/- a maund which they retailed at Rs. 4/- a maund. The flour was carried to work centres through famine trucks at Government cost and the contractors arranged storing and supply of daily ration to the labour. In order to introduce a uniformity, the modis at the departmental work centres were also supplied flour instead of wheat at the rate of Rs. 4/- a maund, less 4 annas a maund commission in the same manner as the P. W. D. contractors.

The system of supply of wheat flour to labour at the rate of 10 srs. (Shahjani) a rupee ultimately crystallised into Government flour stores being opened at different centres. The Grain Officer at Jodhpur and the District Famine Officers in the districts got the wheat cleaned and milled into flour for being issued to the modi or commission agent who was responsible for its distribution to the labour. Contracts for grinding of wheat were given by these officers. In Jodhpur, the contractor installed a grinding power mill at the Government stores in order to save carriage.

FLOUR SUPPLY.

The total quantity of wheat issued for grinding was 1,52,394 maunds 39 seers 15 chattaks on the closing of the works. 1,797 maunds 10 seers 6 chattaks remained with the grinding contractors for which price was recovered from them. The receipt weight of flour received from the grinding

contractors was 1,50,597 maunds 29 seers 7 chattaks and to this may be added 99 maunds 13 seers 11 chattaks of flour purchased by the District Famine Officers when supplies ran short—total 1,50,697 maunds 3 seers 2 chattaks. This was supplied at the following centres:—

			Mds.	Srs.	Oh.
P.W.D. & Rly. contractors	..	..	1,35,086	8	6
Commission agents or Modis	..	..	14,666	32	0
Relief Doles	..	..	223	7	0
Wastages	..	..	325	4	8
Balance	..	..	395	31	5
Total ..			1,50,697	3	3

The wastage comes to $3/4$ ch. per maund which is negligible.

While dealing with supply of grain for cheap grain shops and flour at work centres (besides quantities of fodder carried to road-side fodder depots both inside and outside Marwar and route Malwa), it is necessary to discuss the important part played by the Famine transport trucks. When more than 60 percent of the draught cattle had died or migrated and those remaining were too feeble to carry any load, transport of fodder and grain would have presented incalculable difficulties. Heavy loads of grain and fodder had to be carried long distances into the interior—very often in trackless country, and without quick motor transport, distribution of relief would have been delayed enormously. There were always no less than 20 P.W.D. work centres to which wheat flour was transported to feed thousands of labourers at each centre, fodder had to be carried to remoter depots *e.g.* Balesar, Shergarh, Molasar and so forth and grain to the stores and cheap grain shops. All this would have been impossible without a fleet of trucks.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

It was, therefore, decided to purchase motor trucks for transport purposes for famine relief operations. In all 19 trucks were purchased by the Government at a cost of Rs. 54,178/8/- and two more trucks of the Grass Farms were being utilised. As many as 13 of these trucks were detailed in the districts, 3 were being used for supplies at the external depots throughout the period of famine except January, February, March and April 1940 and five were working at headquarters for the grain transport and flour supply from the Jodhpur stores. Not less than 1,50,000 maunds of wheat flour was carried to work centres by these trucks and twice as much grain and fodder to stores, depots etc. The cost of maintenance of these trucks including cost of petrol, mobil oil, parts and accessories and repairs has been a little over Rs. 75,000. But all the trucks were well maintained and on the closing of the operations 12 of these were sold at about 50 percent of the purchase price and the rest were transferred to State Departments. The mileage done by each truck per gallon of petrol

according to the record maintained at the Central Famine Office is contained in Annexure S. A fairly big amount has been spent on this account but looking to the amount of work done and the load carried by these vehicles, the expenditure is more than justified.

RECEIPT, WEIGHT
OF GRAIN AND
ISSUES.

Resuming the subject of purchase of grain and its disposal, the total quantities purchased were as under:—

(1) Wheat.

The details of quantities purchased have been given above totalling 3,56,403 mds. 38 srs. 6 ch. The disposal of this wheat was as under:—

			Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
1. Commission Agent.	..	..	11,971	26	2
2. Cheap Grain Shops.	..	..	1,35,035	21	1
3. Relief Doles.	..	..	3,864	27	13
4. Grinding contractor for supply of flour.	..	..	1,52,394	39	15
			3,03,266	34	15
Balance auctioned on closing of works.	..	..	39,163	10	15
	Total	..	3,42,430	5	14
Shortage and Wastage—					
1. Wastage in grinding.	..	..	4,304	33	12
2. Shortage in transit and storage etc.	..	..	9,668	28	12
			13,973	32	8
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	3,56,403	38	6

The total of shortages during transit etc. works out at 1 seer 1 ch. a maund which is about the normal. It may be recalled that reports were received from certain quarters both official and non-official that the Government grain contained a very high percentage of dust and waste matter and that the grain received from Sindh was full of gravel. The very small amount of wastage disprove all such complaints.

(2) Bajra.

The total quantity purchased was 28,437 maunds 18 seers 10 ch. The issues were as under:—

			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Sold at Cheap Grain Shops.	..	..	28,161	17	6
Wastage.	..	..	264	28	12
Shortage in transit	..	..	10	35	8
			28,437	1	16

The shortage and wastage works out at 6 ch. per maund which again is insignificant.

(3) Rice.

The total quantity of rice purchased was—

			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
1. Ramdayal Chunnial	..	..	51,366	5	12
2. Seth Tulsi Das	..	..	3,822	23	2
TOTAL	..	..	55,188	28	14

This was disposed of as under:—

			Mds.	Srs.	Ob.
1. Relief doles at External depots	..	..	4,027	23	11
2. Work centres.	..	..	1,077	15	12
3. Cheap Grain Shops	..	..	8,474	13	11
4. Shortage during transit.	..	..	16	14	13
5. Disposal of by public auction.	..	..	41,592	30	15
Total	..	..	55,188	28	14

The bulk of the rice was preserved for an emergency if the Khariff crop failed. Fortunately this year the yield of Bajra and Jowar, particularly in the north-western districts has been exceptionally good and there was no need for storing rice any more. However, weevil had began to damage rice after the rains and the wastage has, therefore, been slightly higher than in Wheat and Bajra. The final figures of wastages during storage will be ascertained after the entire quantities are delivered to purchasers of rice.

A system of keeping accounts of the grain received at each of the stores and its issue to work centres and grain depots was evolved in consultation with the Audit Department through receipt and issue vouchers and by maintaining stock ledgers as in case of fodder. In a complex organisation unprecedented in the history of Marwar, mistakes were bound to occur with an untrained and inexperienced staff. Detection of cases of defalcations were not absent altogether and at the closing of the relief operations a case of embezzlement or negligence in respect of 856 maunds of wheat at the Lohawat Cheap Grain Shop by clerk Ganpatmal was noticed. The case was compounded on the man paying the price at the cheap grain rate of the quantity found short. This is the only solitary instance and now that accounts have been adjusted, it is gratifying to note that wastages, shortages or losses in grain have been definitely less than what would have been expected under such conditions and circumstances.

ACCOUNTS.

It has been said in the foregoing that a separate account of gunny bags received with grain was maintained. (Annexure 'W') show that 1,76,344 bags were received at the Central Stores and grain depots with the grain. Out of these 74,830 were returned to the grain contractors, 18,707 were issued to P.W.D. contractors or commission agents with "ata", 66,873 were sold away by auction and 3,360 written off. About 12,574 bags were disposed of with the surplus grain.

CHAPTER VI.

Remissions and Taccavi.

It has been observed in the introductory Chapter of this report that more than 85 percent of the State is sandy and arid, and, except for the submontane area along the Aravalli range, is incapable of any produce except millets (Bajra and Jowar) and in few places pulses and Til. Cattle breeding is a subsidiary occupation in most of the dry areas and if rains fail there is neither grazing nor crop for people to sustain themselves and their cattle. In such uncertain agricultural conditions, therefore, crop failure occurs in one or other parts in more than 7 years out of 10 and a uniformly good year is a rarity. The Government has to suspend recoveries in the event of crop failure or remit a certain percentage of the rent if the calamity is widespread in one or more parganas.

REMISSIONS.

The general slump in prices of agricultural produce during the last decade had already begun to effect the rural economic conditions in the country as a whole. Since 1933, the Government was obliged to allow a cut in the rent of all mustaqil holdings to the extent of 3 annas in the rupee. The average remissions on that account and certain concessions in ghair-bapi rents amounted to nearly a lac of rupees per annum. Years of successive scarcity followed, which effected the crops in more than one pargana of Marwar. In 1937-38, a total remission of Rs. 54,156 was allowed in certain villages of parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pachpadra and Nagaur. In 1938-39 the scarcity was still more wide-spread and Rs. 2,96,711 was remitted out of the rental demand for khariff crop in parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Nagaur, Didwana, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Merta, Bilara, Pachpadra, Shiv, Shergarh and in the submontane tract in Desuri. But in 1939 the whole of the State was more or less in the grip of famine. The Khariff crop failed almost everywhere and but for the late showers in August in that year, all irrigation wells should have run dry. The Government had to forego Rs. 6,16,023 on account of damage to Khariff crop and Rs. 25,063 on account of Rabi demand—total Rs. 6,41,086. Besides the remission on account of 3 annas cut in the rent of mustaqil lands, a sum of Rs. 5,861 was also suspended. The amount remitted was 61·9 percent of the demand for Khariff and 32·3 percent of the total demand. Remissions of arrears of rents for years previous to S. 1991 (1933-34) were also announced during the visits of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in 1938-39 for inspection of relief works in affected areas and these remissions amount to Rs. 1,01,361. Besides these remissions, by a special notification, 50 percent of the bapi rent was remitted on account of lands bearing fodder crops and cultivators were

permitted to grow fodder on unoccupied irrigable lands free of rent during the famine.

In the previous year during June and July in all the single-cropped khalsa villages, recoverable taccavi was advanced to khalsa cultivators to the tune of Rs. 89,521 in order to promote khariff sowing. However, the rains failed in August 1939 and the cultivator was as destitute as ever. In some cases more loans were advanced to enable cultivators to provide means for a livelihood for his family and cattle before reaching Malwa. But later when free-fodder and grain supply had been arranged at the external depots enroute Malwa and relief works had been opened, further loans were stopped.

TACCAVI LOANS

In the previous year small sums were advanced to bonafide agriculturists in khalsa villages who could not furnish security for repayment of loans or who had no plough-cattle or had not the means to hire 'hals' or purchase seed. The cultivating classes like Jats, Sirvis and Rajputs refused to take any irrecoverable taccavi and only a total sum of Rs. 5,041 was granted to poorer classes as Baoris, Bhils, Bambis who cultivate small patches of land here and there.

IRRECOVERABLE
TACCAVI.

But conditions were worse in August 1940. A number of cultivators with their cattle had already left for Malwa by the end of August when a downpour seemed to revive the withering crop and open a field for fresh though late sowing. In order to encourage Khariff sowing even at this stage, the Government sanctioned a grant of one lac rupees to be advanced as irrecoverable taccavi to all cultivators irrespective of jagir and khalsa. This taccavi was granted to enable them to purchase seed for sowing and fodder for plough cattle at the rate of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per 'hal.' Rs. 60,111 were paid on account of irrecoverable taccavi to more than 5,000 cultivators both in jagir and khalsa.

Besides this irrecoverable taccavi to jagir cultivators, a sum of Rs. 35,609 was advanced during July 1939 by way of recoverable taccavi to jagir cultivators for repayment of which the jagirdar concerned stood as surety. But in 1940, no taccavi loans were granted for khariff sowing in jagir areas and these were limited to khalsa alone.

TACCAVI JAGIR

For khalsa certain sums had to be earmarked for promoting Rabi and Khariff cultivation. A sum of Rs. 41,507 was advanced during the famine to bapidars of chahi holdings and a sum of Rs. 65,305 for khariff sowing soon after the rains in July 1940. Thus the total taccavi granted during the famine was as under:—

TACCAVI DURING
1940

Year.	Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.
1938-39.	Rs. 89,481/-	Rs. 60,111/-
1939-40.	Rs. 97,722/-	Rs. - - -

PERMISSION AND
TACCAVI IN THE
RETROCEDED AREA

In the Retroceded villages of Marwar conditions were as bad as in the submontane districts. A sum of Rs. 1,403 was remitted out of a total demand of Rs. 2,180 for khariff and Rs. 3,386 for Rabi of 1347 Fasli (1939-40). A sum of Rs. 10,960 was advanced on account of taccavi loans to cultivators of the retroceded villages and out of this amount 50 percent of the grant i.e. Rs. 5,480 was treated as irrecoverable.

LOANS TO PETTY
JAGIRDARS.

There are a number of jagirdars in Marwar having in their jagir, single-cropped villages with an annual rekh of a thousand or two. Some of these jagirs in parganas Barmer, Shiv, Sanchoe and Shergarh are held in Bhomichara. The law of primogeniture does not govern these jagirs and the village land is divided among co-partners in equal shares. Thus these bhomichara-jagirdars and some petty-jagirdars of single cropped villages in parganas Nagaur, Didwana and Phalodi are in no way better off than cultivators who eke their living out of small holdings. These jagirdars found themselves as much in distress as any other cultivator and applications were pouring in for maintenance loans. Accordingly the Government sanctioned a sum of rupees one lac (Rs. 1,00,000) for advancing loans to jagirdars with a rekh of Rs. 3,000 and less in parganas Nagaur and Didwana and of a rekh of Rs. 2,000 and less in other parganas.

Applications for these loans were made to the Superintendent, Tribute Department who made suitable recommendations for grant of loans if the jagirdar was eligible to the grant. In all 259 applications were entertained out of which 9 were rejected and to 250 petty jagirdars, a sum of Rs. 53,507 was advanced on account of maintenance loans. The loan is recoverable in five annual instalments along with the Rekh dues by the Tribute Department.

FREE SUPPLY OF
HAND-PLOUGHS.

It may be recalled that almost 25% of the bovine cattle had died before the emigration started and only 70 percent of the plough cattle that migrated could be saved. Thus there was some reduction in the strength of plough cattle when the khariff sowing was taken up particularly in the sandy tract where cattle mortality was higher. In the great famine of S. 1956 (1901 A.D.), the cultivators used hand-ploughs (hath-halias) to till their fields and hundreds of these ploughs were distributed freely by the Darbar. It was, therefore, decided to distribute hand-ploughs among needy cultivators in the sandy tract during the present famine and a list of approximate number of ploughs needed for each pargana was prepared. Tenders were invited from local carpenters for supply of the standard type of hand-ploughs and an order for 2,300 ploughs was placed with three different firms. Some 380 more ploughs were locally prepared in Phalodi and Mundwa. These hand-ploughs were sent to the distributing centres in each pargana and given away free to khalsa cultivators and at cost price to jagir cultivators.

Repeated failure of khariff crop had left no good seed with cultivators and the seed merchants and Bohras naturally tried to profit by selling at a high price any seed available with them. The market price for good jowar seed was $4\frac{1}{2}$ seers (Shajhani) and for good Bajra $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers (Shajhani) for a rupee. The cultivator had no money to purchase seed and then there was no guarantee that the Bohra would give him seed of good quality of the previous crop. The Grain Committee, therefore decided to purchase seed grain by inviting tenders both for Bajra and Jowar. 6,254 maunds (Shajhani) of bajra seed of the last crop (S. 1996) was purchased through these contractors. As the price quoted for jowar was too high, an officer of the Agriculture Department and a grain officer were deputed to purchase jowar seed from different villages, the total quantity purchased being 1,407 maunds (Shajhani). The seed was then sent by rail or through motor-trucks to the various distributing centres after cleaning and assorting. The assorted seed was packed in small bags containing 10 seers each to be supplied one bag per 'hal' to each cultivator. However, the rains were unexpectedly early in the north-western parganas and before the bajra seed could be widely distributed, sowing had actually started. But jowar which is a late crop was heavily in demand. Annexures 'T' and 'U' will show the distribution of bajra and jowar seed in different parganas. In all 2,209 maunds bajra and jowar seed was supplied free to khalsa cultivators. The jagir cultivators were supplied seed grain, both bajra and jowar, at a concession rate of 10 seers (Shajhani) to a rupee, the total quantity issued being 1,757 maunds. Thus a total quantity of 3,966 maunds of good seed was distributed. The balance of bajra seed was disposed of at the end by auction.

It will not be out of place to mention here how the Government seed behaved. The seed was selected from the crop of the previous year which had resisted the draught due to failure of monsoon. It was then of the assorted quality and of the best strain. In result the yield was the heaviest and in spite of failure of September rains in certain quarters the plants resisted the draught alright. In Shergarh pargana alone more than 500 maunds of bajra seed was given away free even to jagir cultivators and the crop was the best seen for many years in spite of draught. The seed-distribution besides being a relief has been a note-worthy agricultural experiment.

CHAPTER VII.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages an attempt has been made to give as concise an account of the Famine Operations as was possible. As I had mentioned at the outset kindred subjects have been left out as that would have diverted attention and interest from the main theme. But with all attempts at brevity the report has been fairly long. This was to be expected looking to the magnitude of the task and the long period it covered. I will, therefore, summarise our main activities and important factors in connection with the famine relief. It may be stated that the figures of expenditure and receipts cover a period upto September 1940, as some accounts still remain to be settled. Annexure 'W' will show the total expenditure upto the end of September and the budgetted figures for 1940-41.

(A) *Civil Relief Works*:—These included mostly excavation or deepening of village tanks and wells. A sum of Rs. 10,48,575 was sanctioned for the purpose, out of this Rs. 8,11,972 were spent and 1,218 tanks and 165 wells were cleaned, dug or repaired. The total number of units employed on these works were 58,91,136 and the incidence of wage per unit was -/2/- annas.

(B) *P. W. D. Relief Works*:—Which consisted chiefly of gravel road construction and repairs to or raising of existing Bunds. A total length of 900 miles of new roads connecting 13 Hakumat towns (district headquarters) was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,03,308 and two of the Bunds raised or repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,21,785, and including other works, the total cost was Rs. 23,17,025. The maximum daily labour employed at these works was 45,316.

(C) *Fodder Supply*:—This was one of our most difficult but at the same time most urgent task. In all we purchased 11,32,056 maunds of fodder which included grass 3,67,878 maunds; Bhoosa and Kutti 7,02,086 maunds; Karbi 45,988 maunds; Cotton seeds 15,129 maunds and Loong 975 maunds. Out of this 59,463 maunds of fodder was purchased locally and the rest from Sindh, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The total expenditure on the purchase of fodder was Rs. 19,33,984/7/6 since August 1939. 8,44,027 maunds of fodder was sold at cheap rates bringing in a return of Rs. 7,12,851/3/- 84,624 maunds of fodder was given free and 1,10,043 maunds of fodder was left unsold when the rains came and most of it had to be written off. The incidence of shortage during loading, unloading, transit, storage and sale was roughly 10 percent of the total quantity purchased.

(D) *Grain Supply*:—Grain was purchased firstly to open cheap grain shops for the poor and secondly to steady local market rates. It served both purposes. We purchased 3,60,821 maunds 26 seers 11 chs. of wheat, and flour (including 4,718 maunds 14 seers 9 chs. of wheat purchased at external Depots) 55,188 maunds 28 seers 14 chs. of rice and 28,437 maunds 1 seer 10 chs. of Bajri. The total cost being Rs. 20,93,350. Out of the quantities purchased 1,71,671 maunds 12 seers 2 chs. were sold at cheap rates, 1,62,802 maunds 2 seers 4 chs. was supplied at work centres and 12,434 maunds 3 seers 1 ch. were given free as doles. This left a balance of 79,994 maunds seers 8 chs. excluding wastages which was auctioned at the close of the Famine Operations. The total receipts on account of sale of grain upto September 1940 was Rs. 14,00,628. The shortage and wastage in wheat was 1 seer 9 chs. a maund or 3.9 percent of the quantity handled and in Bajra 6 chs. a maund. The wastage in rice remains yet to be ascertained.

(E) *Taccavi & Cash Doles*:—Rs. 1,87,203 were distributed as recoverable and Rs. 60,111 as irrecoverable Taccavi to cultivators and Rs. 53,507 to jagirdars as maintenance loans Rs. 70,215/9/6 were spent in the grant of cash doles.

(F) *Private Charity*:—Rs. 1,70,094/5/- were spent by private individuals or Societies in doles, free distribution of clothes, free kitchen, feeding of cows etc.

(G) *Relief Works by Jagirdars*:—So far as has been ascertained Rs. 1,09,216 were spent by Jagirdars on relief works etc. in their Jagir areas.

(H) Rs. 51,135 were spent through the Jodhpur Railway on relief works on the line employing in all 3,398 units.

(I) Rs. 1,87,598/12/- were spent on water supply through rail-borne tanks to the public on certain stations.

(J) *Emigration*:—10,511 maunds of grain and 77,916 maunds of fodder was supplied free of charge to men and cattle on their way to and from Malwa. The number of persons dealt with at various depots was 5,29,483 and the number of cattle 10,49,053.

(K) *Medical & Veterinary Aid*:—307 persons were treated of disease on the various famine camps and 75,303 vaccinated on the external depots. The number of cattle treated of disease was 1,290 and inoculated 70,781.

(L) *Transport*:—17 cars were given on loan by the State Garage and 6 cars and 19 lorries were purchased by the Famine Department at a cost of Rs. 68,079. The cars were needed for touring officers and lorries for transporting grain and fodder. The total cost of maintenance of these trucks and cars was Rs. 1,02,148. Out of total number of famine cars and lorries 3 cars and 7 lorries were transferred to the State

Garage, Police and Military. The remaining 14 cars and lorries were sold by public auction at a total price of Rs. 16,515. We got more than 50 per cent of the price paid for these.

(M) *Staff*.—It is difficult to give an exact number of the staff employed, as a number of clerks and menials were employed temporarily by District Famine Officers and discharged on closing of depots or works. Roughly the total number of the staff employed both superior and inferior was 1,089. Out of this number 233 officers and men were already in State services and they were loaned for the famine relief work. Some officers, clerks and menial staff numbering 856 men were newly employed. All important work was done by permanent State employees and no highly paid temporary staff was engaged which kept the service head expenditure considerably low.

(N) *Conduct*.—It is gratifying to note that looking to the number of officers and men employed and the amount of money spent, cases of misconduct, defalcation, illtreatment etc. have been few and far between. The only complaint of note about treatment or short payments was made by the labourers on the Jodhpur-Pali Road. This was due more to misunderstanding and political agitators than to any legitimate grievance. The grain depot clerk of Lohawat, Ganpat Mal was detected to have either misappropriated or wasted 856 maunds of wheat. The total price of grain was recovered from him. In the same way an abnormal shortage of 2,942 maunds of fodder was found at the fodder depot at Pokaran against depot clerk Saroop Singh. Steps have been taken to recover the price of fodder at the sale rates from the clerk concerned.

Allegation of corruption have been made against a District Famine Officer. This case is being enquired into. Immediate steps were thus taken in cases of negligence or corruption which were reported from time to time.

Total expenditure.—A colossal amount has been spent on famine relief but the money has gone to the suffering millions and although it has made deep inroads into our reserves it has saved the country from being totally wrecked. Minor figures are still to be collected but the figures so far available show that the total expenditure debitable to famine relief will amount to Rs. 92,20,978 including Rs. 4,33,254 spent before the inauguration of the large-scale relief operations in August 1939. The total receipts out of sale of fodder, grain etc. amount to Rs. 25,67,804. The cost of working including salaries, travelling allowances, motor transport, and contingencies ordinary was Rs. 3,86,963 which is 4.2 % of the total expenditure or 3.3% of the total revenue and expenditure which is very reasonable.

Results.—From a financial point of view the Government is in result poorer by about 67 lacs of rupees. One may well ask whether it has brought in corresponding benefit or averted a calamity. In the foregoing pages an attempt has been made to answer this question. All available facts without exaggeration or mitigation have been given and it is for an impartial reader to draw his own conclusions. I would, however, recount major and most obvious results. (a) We have constructed 900 miles of roads which is one outstanding good coming out of the evil. (b) We have dug and greatly improved 1,383 tanks and wells which is another wide-spread and permanent relief to rural population. (c) Death by starvation among humans has definitely been kept away. In all my wanderings which covered about 15,000 miles I have not heard of or noticed a single person dying of actual starvation. (d) We have saved 80 percent of our plough bullocks and 40 percent of milk cattle. In addition to other facts this is proved by the fact that the same amount of land has been cultivated this year as was done during a normal year. And (e) above everything else His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has earned the ever lasting love and gratitude of his subjects for this great help in their hour of need. This sense of relief and gratitude runs supreme from one end of Marwar to the other. Test it any where: In the poor man's cottage or the rich man's mansion.

For the Future:—This famine and its consequences has taught us many lessons. It has brought home to us our weaknesses and our strength. Our strength lies in the incomparable courage, fortitude and power of endurance of our men (specially the rural population) in adversity, and weakness in the fact that the distance, lack of communication and the inhospitable nature of the country makes giving of relief so difficult and expensive. Since we are liable to such calamities in future and since much of our prosperity or poverty depends upon rain, it is necessary that we thought of the future and made sure that the moral of the last trial is not lost on us.

In this connection I offer a few bare suggestions:—

(1) Compilation of a Famine Code and the working out of a skeleton programme for future occurrences.

(2) *Creation of Famine Fund.* We have already collected about 3½ lacs of rupees by way of private donations for the famine relief fund. This sum could serve as a nucleus for future expansion.

(3) *Fodder reservation.* Experience has shown that during a total famine, there is greater hardship due to want of fodder for cattle than for food grains for men. It is also much

more difficult and expensive to transport fodder which has to be purchased from far off places like the United Provinces and Sindh. Improvement of existing grass farms is one way of ensuring surplus stock. But these grass farms again depend on rain and if no rains come there is no grass. These farms again, however, expanded or scientifically improved will not be enough to meet the demand in a famine year. The grass farms improvement is, therefore, a long range plan. There is an alternative, and this is to purchase during a good year big quantities of grass and jawar 'karbi' and preserve them in stacks. In a good year like the present, 'karbi' will be very cheap roughly 8 annas a maund and if we invest about two lacs this year we can stock about 4 lacs maunds of fodder. This ready purchase and stacking in the district has many advantages and I recommend it for Government's serious consideration.

(4) *Water*—This is another necessity of life, the scarcity or want of which causes greater hardship and creates greater panic than the want for grain or fodder. As a lasting cure of this evil the only suggestion could be digging more wells for drinking purposes in areas where distress is great during famines. This problem has been examined by experts more than once, but I think that the last word on the subject has not yet been uttered. I still believe that it is possible to dig wells for drinking purposes in the desert tracts.

(5) *Animal Husbandry*—We have suffered a set back in this direction. Some of our cattle are gone but luckily the indigenous breeds have survived. Animal Husbandry as a whole will be taken up with redoubled vigour as a matter of course but it has been found during the famine that of all the domestic animals the cow and the buffalo is most susceptible to disease and want and the camel and the goat the least. As I have already stated, in times of famine or scarcity it is far easier to maintain the camel and the goat and they can both replace the milking cow and the plough bullock. I am, therefore, of opinion that greater attention should be devoted to to the care and breeding of goats and camels.

The spell is broken and the period of stress and strain is over. The storm is passed, although its reverberations will still be audible for some time to come. We can, however, look back with a sense of relief and satisfaction that it has not left in its wake as desolating a scene as was expected. Thanks primarily to the unprecedented generosity of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur and his unfailing solicitude for his subjects which alone was responsible for such a huge undertaking. The successful conclusion of this undertaking is in no small measure due to the courage and farsightedness

of the Chief Minister, Sir Donald Field, who as Finance Minister unhesitatingly met increasing demands for more and more money and without whose sympathy and support the task would have been rendered twenty times more difficult. We are most grateful to him.

Before closing this report mention must also be made of all officers and men engaged in this arduous task who night and day both at headquarters and the districts worked ceaselessly for the relief of distress. I have submitted a separate list of all those who are to be rewarded for meritorious work and it will be invidious to mention names among a band of workers who gave of their best under very trying conditions. To all these and to the other Departments (in particular the State Audit, the Public Works Department and the Railways—both home and foreign) who offered the Famine Department invaluable co-operation and help, I tender my sincere thanks.

MADHO SINGH,
Minister-in-Charge,
Famine Relief Operations,
Government of Jodhpur,
Jodhpur.

ANNEXURE A.

List of Donors who contributed Rs. 1,000/- and above to the
Famine Relief Fund. Years 1938-40.

1938-39	NAME OF DONOR.	Address	Amount
1	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur.	Jodhpur	10,000
2	Thakur Hari Singhji Sahib	Kuchaman	1,500
3	Messrs Sanghi Bros	Jodhpur	2,000
4	Shah Navlaji Dipaji & Co.	Bombay	1,000
5	K. B. Byramshaw Ilawa	Liquor Contractor Jodhpur.	5,000
6	R. B. Kanhiya Lal Bhandari	Indore	1,000
7	Messrs Annadji Kalyanji	Ahemdabad ..	1,001
1939-40			
8	R. B. Seth Shivratan G. Mohatta	Karachi	2,500
9	Seth Jeewan Mall Chandanmall	Ladnun	50,000
10	Seth Magni Ram Ramkurnr Bangar	Didwana	60,000
11	Seth Jagannath Jewanmal.. .. .	Jaswantgarh ..	15,001
12	Seth Chainsukh Gambhir Mal	Ladnun	5,001
13	Seth Mohanlal Jaychand Lal Bhuteria	"	3,001
14	Seth Chotumal Joharmal Bhuteria	"	2,001
15	Seth Amanmal Meghraj	Gogalao	3,101
16	Seth Chhotu Mal Multanmal	"	3,101
17	Seth Jewarmal Oodaychand	Nagaur	3,101
18	Seth Laxminarain Bhagwan Das.. .. .	Molasar	3,101
19	Seth Jaikishendas Kanhiyalal	Didwana	1,101
20	Seth Bharmal Tulsiram	Nimbi Jodha.. ..	1,501
21	Seth Jeewanmal Jeetmal Tosniwal	Jaswantgarh ..	1,001
22	Seth Kaluram Mahadeolal	Dhankoli	1,001
23	Bhajan Singhji	Contractor Jodhpur ..	2,000
24	Rawatji son of Asu	"	2,000
25	Public of Barmer	"	1,000

ANNEXURE B.

GOVERNMENT OF JODHPUR.

Fortnightly Report of Famine Relief Operations in Pargana_____

Fortnight ending_____1939.

(This report shall be despatched on the 1st and 16th of every month to head-quarters and a copy to Zone Officer).

I. Relief Works through civil agencies.

No.	Centres	Average daily No. of workers employed			Amount of wages paid	Remarks.		
		Men	Women	Children		Details	Weekly average	Daily average.
						Men Women Children.		

Total:—

N. B.—If any works have been extended or closed during the fortnight for any reason, it should be so stated in the column of remarks.*II. Gratuitous Relief.*
(a) Dole holders.

EXISTING NUMBER			FRESH GRANTS			Total.
Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	

Amount disbursed during the fortnight_____

(b) Poor houses maintained (if any)_____

(i) Total number fed_____

(ii) Cost_____

(c) Orphanage (if any)

(i) Number of orphans_____

(ii) Amount spent_____

(d) Miscellaneous relief (if any)

Amount spent_____

Total cost of gratuitous relief_____

No.	Centres	Quantity of fodder supplied		Remarks
		Full rate.	Concession rate	

IV. Grain Depots.

No.	Centres	Grain issued	Balance	Remarks.

	Khalsa.
(i) Recoverable_____	Jagir.
	Khalsa.
(ii) Irrecoverable_____	Jagir.
(iii) other arrangements made for water supply_____	

(i) Number of wells improved for water supply_____

(ii) Amount spent _____

(iii) Other arrangements made for water supply_____

(iv) Remarks or suggestions.

- (1) Amount of rainfall recorded during the fortnight—
- (2) Condition of people and state of crops.
- (3) Prices of food grain and quantities available in market.
- (4) Condition of fodder and grazing.
- (5) Increase or decrease of crime.
- (6) Emigration and wandering.
- (7) Condition and general health of people.
- (8) Measures for relief of cattle.
- (9) Private relief—its organisation and extent.
- (10) Any other matters of interest or requiring order.

District Famine Officer,
District-----

ANNEXURE C.

The following financial powers were delegated to the Famine Officers:—

1. Mr. Niranjan Swaroop, Assistant to Famine Minister.
 1. To sanction appointments of clerks upto Rs. 40/- and all menial establishment.
 2. To sanction all payments for railway freight for grain and grass, etc., in cash where necessary.
 3. To sanction expenditure on contingencies Special upto Rs. 500/- on any single item.
 4. To sanction expenditure on ordinary contingencies upto budget limit.
 5. To sign and sanction all bills—salary T. A. and contingencies, etc.
2. Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari, Executive Officer, Grass Purchase Committee.
 1. To appoint grass depot clerks upto Rs. 20/- p. m. and all menial establishment on depot according to sanctioned strength.
 2. To incur expenditure on ordinary contingencies upto Rs. 100/-
3. Mr. Kistoor Chand, Executive Officer, Grain Purchase Committee, and Secretary, Famine Operations.
 1. To incur expenditure on transports and stocking of grain upto Rs. 10/-
 2. To appoint temporary menial establishment.
 3. To sign all bills in the absence of the Asst. to the Famine Minister.
 4. To sanction expenditure on ordinary contingencies upto Rs. 50/- in the absence of the Assistant to the Famine Minister.
4. Mr. Gopi Nath Mathur, Accounts Officer.
 1. To sign or countersign salary bills of non-gazetted establishment.
 2. To sanction and sign T. A. bills of establishment drawing Rs. 25/- or below and to sign T. A. bills of all staff drawing over Rs. 25/- if the journey has been authorised by competent authority.
 3. To sign all A. C. bills after sanctions are accorded.
 4. To sign or countersign all detailed bills.
 5. To accept and sign invoices.
 6. To accept and sign railway Credit notes.
 7. To sign replies to Audit Objections.
 8. To sign Cash books and other account records.
 9. To sign routine correspondence relating to account.

ZONE OFFICER.

1. To sanction expenditure upto Rs. 500/- on any single relief work in his charge.
2. To incur expenditure upto Rs. 100/- for supply of free grain or food to decrepits and Pardah Nashin women and those who are not fit to earn by labour.

DISTRICT FAMINE OFFICER.

1. To sanction expenditure upto Rs. 200/- on any single relief work in his district
2. To incur expenditure upto Rs. 50/- for improvement of water supply from wells in any village in his pargana.
3. To incur expenditure upto Rs. 50/- for supply of free grain or food to decrepits and pardah-nashin women and those who are not fit to earn by labour.
4. To appoint clerks upto Rs. 20/- p. m. and chowkidar upto Rs. 10/- p. m. for grain and flour Stores and Cheap Grain Shops.
5. To fine the depot clerks and Chowkidars upto Rs. 5/ for negligence of duty and unsatisfactory work and to suspend them for defalcations of Govt. money.
6. To sign salary bills of the Staff in his pargana.

APPENDIX D.

List of Civil Relief Works on which Rs. 500/- or more were spent during Famine Relief of 1939-40.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Khalsa or Jagir.	Name of work.	Amount spent.	
				Rs.	as.
		Pargana Barmer.			
		Jagir			
1	Barmer .. ..	..	Nadi Kareli ..	557	8
2	Luna .. ..	..	„ Dharam ..	780	0
3	Sihani .. ..	..	„ Kakrasin ..	600	0
4	Bisala .. ..	..	„ Bisala ..	2,000	0
5	Barmer .. ..	..	„ Jasmer ..	500	0
6	Nagar .. ..	..	„ Gumansagar.	714	14
7	Barner .. ..	..	„ Wap ..	6,922	9
8	Uterlai .. ..	..	„ ..	567	2
9	Gura Mallani ..	..	Miniya Talab ..	500	0
10	Jasni .. ..	..	Nadi ..	697	4
11	Bhadka .. ..	..	„ ..	1,087	9
12	Luberlai .. ..	..	„ ..	1,169	7
13	Keradu .. ..	..	„ ..	626	15
14	Dholpalia .. ..	..	„ ..	963	9
15	Nilsar .. ..	..	„ ..	1,009	4
16	Lakbelai .. ..	..	„ ..	549	15
17	Choutan .. ..	..	„ ..	500	0
18	Batra .. ..	..	„ ..	500	0
19	Nosar .. ..	..	Tank ..	600	0
20	Chirya .. ..	..	Nadi ..	558	6
21	Sinli .. ..	..	„ ..	503	15
22	Venasar .. ..	..	„ ..	713	12
23	Ramsarki Par ..	..	„ ..	547	13
24	Baitu .. ..	..	„ ..	500	0
25	Jasol .. ..	..	„ ..	500	0
26	Usarini .. ..	..	„ ..	678	6
27	Sujyali .. ..	..	„ ..	500	0
28	Netrar .. ..	..	Khalsa ..	Well ..	500 0
29	Barmer .. ..	..	Jagir ..	„ ..	2,664 4
30	Sonni .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	500 0
		Paragana Bali.			
31	Palni .. ..	..	Khalsa ..	Tank ..	1,993 6
32	Bhimana .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	1,781 14
33	Bali .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	2 997 12
34	Dhani .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	908 7
35	Sewari .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	1,999 3
36	Undri .. ..	..	„ ..	Nadi ..	716 10
37	Bera .. ..	..	Jagir ..	Tank ..	990 12
38	Kaliwara .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	1,434 0
39	Bokanada .. ..	..	„ ..	Bundh ..	1,386 7
		Paragana Bilara.			
40	Bala' .. ..	..	Khalsa ..	Tank ..	795 15
41	Barna .. ..	..	Jagir ..	„ ..	500 0
42	Ransigaon .. ..	..	„ ..	Well ..	500 0
43	Bagasni .. ..	..	„ ..	Tank ..	500 0
44	Bhavi .. ..	..	Khalsa ..	„ ..	1,000 0
45	Bilara .. ..	..	„ ..	„ ..	2,000 0
46	Chodhan .. ..	..	Jagir ..	„ ..	500 0

Serial No.	Name of village.			Khalsa or Jagir.	Name of work.	Amount spent.	
				Pargana Bilara.	(Contd.)	Rs.	as.
47	Hariara	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	800	0
48	Hariadana	..	..	Jagir	"	940	9
49	Hoongaon	..	..	"	"	500	0
50	Hosalpur	..	..	Khalsa	"	500	0
51	Jaihiwas	..	..	Jagir	"	500	0
52	Kagal	..	..	"	Well	500	0
53	Khangta	..	..	"	Tank	500	0
54	Kharia Basni	..	..	"	Nadi	680	4
55	Kharia Khangan	..	..	"	Tank	1,000	0
56	Khejarla	..	..	"	"	700	0
57	Lamba	..	..	"	"	800	0
58	Mogria	..	..	"	Nada	500	0
59	Olvi	..	..	"	Tank	500	0
60	Palri	..	..	"	"	500	0
61	Rausigaon	..	..	"	"	700	0
62	Sovania	..	..	"	Well	850	0
				Pargana Desuri.			
63	Desuri	..	..	Khalsa	Rathelao Tank	2,991	15
64	"	..	..	"	Chandrani Nadi	1,997	6
65	"	..	..	"	Kileki Nadi	1,549	14
66	Tejelao	..	..	"	Tank	1,498	14
67	Sumel	..	..	Jagir	"	500	0
68	Ganeshi	..	..	Khalsa	Nadi	649	15
69	Bagoli	..	..	"	"	800	0
70	Magartalao	..	..	"	"	600	0
71	Narlai	..	..	Jagir	Tank	1,699	2
72	Kava	..	..	Khalsa	"	1,000	0
73	Nadole	..	..	"	"	1,200	0
74	Binjowa	..	..	"	"	2,999	15
75	Binjarla	..	..	Jagir	"	997	4
76	Jawali	..	..	"	Nadi	1,000	0
77	Khod	..	..	"	Tank	1,499	14
78	Mada	..	..	"	Nadi	500	0
79	Kesuli	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	1,196	13
80	Sadri	..	..	"	Sheetla Nadi	1,060	0
81	Mandigar	..	..	"	Nadi	600	0
82	Chanchori	..	..	Jagir	Tank	500	0
83	Barkaua	..	..	"	"	1,484	2
84	Mandal	..	..	Khalsa	"	600	0
85	Bhangwanpura	..	..	Jagir	Nadi	600	0
86	Gura Prithviraj	..	..	"	Tank	2,196	15
87	Odwaria	..	..	"	Nadi	599	4
88	Kolani	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	840	0
89	Kharda	..	..	Jagir	"	699	15
90	Binjowa	..	..	Khalsa	Well	803	12
				Pargana Didwana.			
91	Beri Badi	..	..	Jagir	Nadi	740	14
92	Baldad	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	2,999	6
93	Dabra	..	..	Jagir	"	500	10
94	Didwana	..	..	Khalsa	Kharia Tank	6,667	13
95	Hodas	..	..	Jagir	Tank	696	10
96	Kacholia	..	..	Khalsa	"	979	0
97	Kusambi Alipur	..	..	Jagir	"	1,000	4
98	Kusambi Jakklan	..	..	"	"	500	0

Serial No.	Name of Village	Khalsa or Jagir	Name of work	Amount spent.	
		Pargana Didwana.	(Contd.)	Rs.	as.
99	Kamyad	Jagir ..	Tank ..	500	5
100	Khardia	" ..	" ..	4,639	12
101	Kerap	" ..	Nadi ..	500	4
102	Lodsar	" ..	Tank ..	639	14
103	Nimbi Khurd	" ..	" ..	714	4
104	Nimbodh	" ..	" ..	558	9
105	Nimbi Jodha	" ..	" ..	3,771	4
106	Sinilo	" ..	Nadi ..	572	4
107	Shewa	" ..	Tank ..	1,199	0
108	Toshina	" ..	" ..	801	6
109	Telolai	Khalsa ..	" ..	3,964	15
110	Jaswantgarh	" ..	" ..	4,010	12
		Pargana Jalore.			
111	Bhanwarani	Jagir ..	Tank ..	1,999	13
112	Nimbala	" ..	" ..	1,200	0
113	Kamba	" ..	" ..	800	0
114	Doodiya	" ..	" ..	600	0
115	Malgarh	" ..	" ..	800	0
116	Jogawa	" ..	" ..	500	0
117	Debawas	" ..	" ..	500	0
118	Bishengarh	" ..	" ..	500	0
119	Vediya	" ..	" ..	500	0
120	Ghona	" ..	" ..	500	0
121	Jalore	Khalsa ..	Shikarkhana Nadi.	600	0
		Pargana Jetaran.			
122	Banja Kuri	$\frac{1}{2}$ Jagir ..	Tank ..	500	0
123	Agana	Jagir ..	Peech well ..	510	0
124	Bansia	" ..	Tank ..	500	0
125	Balara	" ..	" ..	800	0
126	Basni Kaviyan	" ..	" ..	1,000	0
127	Sumel	" ..	" ..	500	0
128	Kanacha	" ..	" ..	500	0
129	Palkoe	Khalsa ..	" ..	800	0
130	Pepalia	Jagir ..	" ..	99	15
131	Kurkia	" ..	" ..	684	12
132	Lambia	Khalsa ..	" ..	2,850	2
133	Jetaran	" ..	" ..	1,276	12
134	Aserlai	" ..	" ..	4,999	2
135	Ras	Jagir ..	" ..	1,100	0
136	Anpurnaji	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,406	1
137	Tibori	Jagir ..	" ..	850	0
138	Devaria	" ..	" ..	996	14
139	Deoli	" ..	" ..	500	0
140	Phalka	Khalsa ..	" ..	670	14
141	Maman	Jagir ..	" ..	913	2
142	Bar	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,953	2
143	Mundawa	Jagir ..	" ..	645	10
144	Baloonda	Jagir ..	" ..	592	13
145	Ghonawar	Jagir ..	" ..	701	7
146	Baloona	Jagir ..	Peech well ..	593	13
147	Agewas	Jagir ..	" ..	510	0

Serial No.	Name of village	Khalsa or Jagir	Name of work	Amount spent.	
		Paragana Jodhpur-		Rs.	as.
148	Cherai	Jagir ..	Tank ..	1,980	0
149	Jhanwar	" ..	" ..	950	0
150	Jajiwal Kalan	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,893	0
151	Nandra Khurd	Jagir ..	" ..	922	14
152	Basni Jhunta	Khalsa ..	Well ..	530	3
153	Manaklao	" ..	Tank ..	2,000	0
154	Ihob	Jagir ..	" ..	1,496	5
155	Chandrakh	" ..	" ..	976	9
156	Danjiyawas	Khalsa ..	Well ..	500	0
157	Khedapa	" ..	Tank ..	500	0
158	Bhikamkore	Jagir ..	" ..	2,000	0
159	Badla	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,300	0
160	Poondla	" ..	" ..	919	13
161	Chincharli	Jagir ..	" ..	1,050	0
162	Kunjri	" ..	" ..	500	0
163	Khetasar	" ..	" ..	1,000	0
164	Tanvara	Khalsa ..	" ..	623	12
165	Dangiyawas	" ..	" ..	500	0
166	Netwa	Jagir ..	" ..	699	15
167	Nevra	" ..	" ..	1,406	15
168	Popawas	Khalsa ..	" ..	682	0
169	Luni	" ..	" ..	552	8
170	Baori	" ..	" ..	1,300	0
171	Raymalwara	Jagir ..	" ..	1,500	0
172	Agolai	" ..	" ..	998	3
173	Doli Kavirajji-ki	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,172	9
174	Khokharia	" ..	" ..	500	0
175	Umed Nagar	Jagir ..	" ..	1,000	0
176	Bhavad	" ..	" ..	700	0
177	Daduni	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,522	11
178	Bethvasia	Jagir ..	" ..	1,648	9
179	Gajsinghpura	" ..	" ..	1,200	0
180	Lunawas	" ..	Well ..	1,038	13
181	Zhipasni	" ..	Tank ..	872	7
182	Sursagar	Khalsa ..	Bund ..	799	0
183	Devatra	Jagir ..	Tank ..	567	8
184	Khindakore	Khalsa ..	" ..	600	0
185	Sayla	" ..	" ..	1,550	0
186	Mageria	" ..	" ..	1,800	0
187	Fadasla	Jagir ..	" ..	993	3
188	Birami	" ..	Bund ..	1,249	13
189	Danwra	" ..	Tank ..	2,000	0
190	Naiki-Po	" ..	" ..	1,468	14
191	Panchla	" ..	" ..	1,850	0
192	Tolesar	" ..	" ..	800	0
193	Sevki Kallan	Khalsa ..	" ..	862	8
194	Barni Khurad	" ..	" ..	610	15
195	Basni Tambolian	" ..	Well ..	1,000	0
196	Salva	" ..	Tank ..	1,750	0
197	Tinvari	Jagir ..	" ..	755	6
198	Melawas	" ..	" ..	1,098	10
199	Doodia	" ..	" ..	1,000	0
200	Mandore	Khalsa ..	" ..	2,224	1
201	Osian	Jagir ..	" ..	3,228	6
202	Chainpura	Khalsa ..	Baori ..	1,000	0
203	Todiyana	Jagir ..	Tank ..	562	4

Serial No.	Name of village.	Khalsa or Jagir	Name of work	Amount spent.	
				Rs.	as.
Paragana Merta.					
204.	Akeli	Khalsa ..	Tank	1,700	6
205	Baggar	Jagir ..	"	662	5
206	Baithau	Khalsa ..	"	500	0
207	Dangwas	" ..	"	2,000	14
208	Falki	" ..	"	500	0
209	Gagrana	" ..	"	863	6
210	Gamaliyawas	" ..	"	500	0
211	Gol	" ..	"	500	0
212	Goreri Chanchan	" ..	"	500	0
213	Gothan	Jagir ..	"	1,401	7
214	Jalsu Kallan	" ..	"	500	0
215	Jarora Kallan	" ..	"	1,000	0
216	Jaswantabad	Khalsa ..	"	100	0
217	Kalan Ka Bas	Jagir ..	"	600	0
218	Kalore	Khalsa ..	"	1,000	0
219	Lampolai	" ..	"	1,999	13
220	Langod	Jagir ..	"	500	0
221	Liloyan	Khalsa ..	"	500	0
222	Merta Road	Jagir ..	"	605	12
223	Mewari	Khalsa ..	"	500	0
224	Merta City	" ..	"	4,545	12
225	Padu Kallan	" ..	"	2,000	0
226	Pundlotan	" ..	"	900	0
227	Raliawatan	" ..	"	500	0
228	Ramsari	" ..	"	800	0
229	Sanju	" ..	"	1,000	0
230	Lai	Jagir ..	Well	580	0
231	Sias	Khalsa ..	"	1,272	4
Paragana Nagaur.					
232	Kurchhi	Khalsa ..	Tank	670	0
233	Silgaon	" ..	"	599	7
234	Mundwa	" ..	"	897	1
235	Alai	Jagir ..	"	600	0
236	Bakrod	" ..	"	1,499	11
237	Tangli	Khalsa ..	"	500	0
238	Parasara	Jagir ..	"	699	0
239	Lundha	" ..	"	500	0
240	Chau	" ..	"	500	0
241	Rathoo	" ..	"	600	0
242	Bastiyan	" ..	"	1,999	14
243	Ratanga	" ..	"	998	10
244	Surpalia	" ..	"	500	0
245	Samdhari	" ..	"	500	0
246	Deb	" ..	"	845	9
247	Bhed	Khalsa ..	"	500	0
248	Chutisara	Jagir ..	"	1,000	0
249	Khud Khuda	" ..	"	500	0
250	Geloli	" ..	"	1,050	0
251	Koopathal	" ..	"	1,000	0
252	Nagaur	Khalsa ..	"	909	13
253	Singod	Jagir ..	"	550	0
254	Bhojas	" ..	"	500	0
255	Manakpur	Khalsa ..	"	696	9
256	Berathal	" ..	"	700	0
257	Panchla Sidhan	" ..	"	1,000	0

Serial No.	Name of village.	Khalsa or Jagir.	Name of work.	Amount spent.
		Pargana Nagaur.	<i>(contd).</i>	Rs. as.
258	Gowan Badi	Jagir ..	Tank ..	1,999 14
259	Karlu	" ..	" ..	500 0
260	Khajwana	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,959 8
261	Khimiyala	Jagir ..	" ..	1,999 7
262	Baswani	" ..	" ..	991 1
263	Thalanju	" ..	Well ..	500 0
264	Mundiar	" ..	Tank ..	1,400 0
265	Bhadana	Khalsa ..	" ..	971 0
266	Dugoli	Jagir ..	" ..	1,950 0
267	Soliaus	" ..	" ..	799 2
268	Khatu	" ..	" ..	949 0
269	Sankhwas Tehnada	" ..	" ..	1,874 7
270	Silariya	" ..	" ..	500 0
271	Chitasni	" ..	" ..	599 11
272	Unsara	" ..	" ..	1,062 10
273	Balayan	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,000 0
274	Gura Bhagwandas	" ..	" ..	700 0
275	Gawalu	" ..	" ..	535 2
276	Gugariatu	" ..	" ..	842 10
277	Golasnin	Jagir ..	" ..	500 0
278	Igyar	" ..	" ..	500 0
279	Kasnau	" ..	" ..	600 0
280	Tarnau	Khalsa ..	" ..	912 13
281	Pa chord	Jagir ..	" ..	1,300 0
282	Sankhwas	" ..	" ..	2,100 0
283	Jael	" ..	" ..	1,720 0
284	Karun	" ..	" ..	1,100 0
285	Kuchera	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,500 0
286	Dayawari	Jagir ..	" ..	500 0
		Pargana Pachpadra		
287	Thob Rowara	Jagir ..	Tank ..	3,500 0
288	Majnawas	" ..	" ..	500 0
289	Gangwa	" ..	" ..	3,790 0
290	Newai	" ..	" ..	1,500 0
291	Sewari	" ..	" ..	500 0
292	Mandli	Khalsa ..	" ..	1,472 2
293	Janiana	Jagir ..	" ..	1,500 0
294	Gop Deo	" ..	" ..	500 0
295	Ikrani	" ..	" ..	500 0
296	Morda	" ..	" ..	1,500 0
297	Pachpadra	Khalsa ..	" ..	2,000 0
298	Sathuni Purohitan	Jagir ..	" ..	500 0
299	Kankrala	Khalsa ..	" ..	500 0
300	Godawas	" ..	" ..	500 0
301	Khundi	Jagir ..	" ..	600 0
302	Patau	Khalsa ..	" ..	680 0
303	Nedli	Jagir ..	" ..	500 0
304	Pindrana	" ..	" ..	500 0
305	Nagana	Khalsa ..	" ..	500 0
306	Motisar	Jagir ..	" ..	500 0
307	Ramsin	Khalsa ..	" ..	603 8
308	Mohan Pura	Jagir ..	" ..	500 0
309	Sodakabas	" ..	" ..	500 0
310	Raselao	" ..	" ..	500 0
311	Samarakhia	" ..	" ..	500 0
312	Molap	" ..	" ..	1,000 0

Serial No.	Name of Village.			Khalsa or Jagir.		Name of work.		Amount spent.	
				Pargana Pachpadra		(contd).		Rs.	as.
313	Ghadri Charna	..	..	Jagir	..	Tank	..	600	0
314	Silau	..	..	"	..	"	..	600	0
315	Kharwa	..	..	"	..	"	..	500	0
316	Bhandiawas	..	..	"	..	"	..	500	0
317	Kelan Kot	..	..	"	..	"	..	500	0
318	Patodi	..	..	"	..	"	..	600	0
				Pargana Pali.					
319	Gura Endla	..	..	Khalsa	..	Canal	..	1,184	4
320	" "	..	..	"	..	"	..	878	11
321	Bala	..	..	"	..	Bundh	..	5,659	2
322	Bhanwari	..	..	Jagir	..	Tank	..	1,300	0
323	Nimbli	..	..	Khalsa	..	"	..	1,459	10
324	Kharda	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,313	3
325	Bithoo	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,400	0
326	Chatelao	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,500	0
327	Kutani	..	..	Jagir	..	"	..	992	0
328	Jaitpura	..	..	Khalsa	..	"	..	500	0
329	Parasla	..	..	Jagir	..	"	..	979	12
330	Manihari	..	..	"	..	"	..	2,759	2
331	Gura Pratap Singh	..	..	Khalsa	..	"	..	1,049	11
332	Sonai Maji	..	..	Jagir	..	"	..	798	0
333	Jhintra	..	..	Khalsa	..	"	..	997	6
334	Rohat	..	..	Jagir	..	"	..	1,388	0
335	Sonai Lakha	..	..	Khalsa	..	"	..	548	11
336	} Sopha	..	..	"	..	3 Nadies	..	548	1
338		..	..	"	..	"	..	"	"
339	Roopawas	..	..	Jagir	..	Tank	..	799	7
340	Pali	..	..	Khalsa	..	Nadies	..	1,485	0
				Pargana Parbatsar.					
341	Charnawas	..	..	Jagir	..	Tank	..	500	0
342	Bhakri	..	..	"	..	Nadi	..	1,000	0
343	Gular	..	..	"	..	Tank	..	1,499	8
344	Khanpur	..	..	"	..	"	..	500	0
345	Piplod	..	..	"	..	Nadi	..	699	12
346	Mandowari	..	..	"	..	Tank	..	1,000	0
347	Banwal	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,000	0
348	Indoka	..	..	"	..	"	..	700	0
349	Jawla	..	..	"	..	"	..	500	0
350	Sabalpur	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,999	12
351	Manana	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,998	10
352	Mandau	..	..	"	..	Nadi	..	1,000	0
353	Pawa	..	..	"	..	Tank	..	2,957	14
354	Badu	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,999	0
355	Shyampura	..	..	"	..	Nadi	..	1,198	9
356	Khardia	..	..	"	..	Tank	..	1,000	0
357	Borawar	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,000	0
358	Barun	..	..	"	..	"	..	698	4
359	Kaliatra	..	..	"	..	"	..	851	3
360	Bagot	..	..	"	..	"	..	1,000	0
361	Peelwa	..	..	Khalsa	..	"	..	1,000	0
362	Binjari	..	..	Jagir	..	"	..	500	0
363	Barwali	..	..	"	..	"	..	600	0
364	Mayapur	..	..	"	..	"	..	2,500	0
365	Chandaliaya	..	..	"	..	"	..	2 599	4

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Khalsa or Jagir.	Name of work.	Amount spent.	
		Pargana Parbatsar.	(contd).	Rs.	as.
366	Parbatsar (Kharia Tank)	Jagir	Tank	6,996	3
367	Manani	"	Well	500	0
368	Khundiya	"	"		
369	Kalwa	"	Chotawas Well	2,998	0
		Pargana Phalodi.			
370	Malar	Khalsa	Tank	834	0
371	Gol Gajjan	"	"	500	0
372	Mokheri	"	"	2,369	10
373	Lohawat Lowali	"	"	997	0
374	Lohawat Deoraj-ka-Nada	"	Nada	600	0
375	Sanwarij	"	Tank	798	0
376	Chadi	"	"	1,400	0
377	Phalodi (Ramsagar)	"	"	7,956	3
378	Pokaran	Jagir	"	2,900	0
379	Khara	"	"	898	14
380	Peelwa	"	"	700	0
381	Dayakore	"	"	1,100	0
382	Au	"	"	1,998	9
383	Poonasar	"	"	700	0
384	Kolhu	"	"	589	14
385	Samrau	"	"	599	12
386	Palina Indolai	"	"	1,200	0
387	Jakhan	"	"	600	0
388	Lohawat	Khalsa	Ajania well	500	0
389	Manewara	Jagir	Well	500	0
		Pargana Sambhar.			
390	Banwli	Jagir	Nadi	500	0
391	Panchwa	"	Tank	500	0
392	Dallelpura	"	Nadi	800	0
393	Guwaria	"	Tank	500	0
394	Udana	"	Nadi (1)	500	0
395	"	"	" (2)	698	5
396	Bhawta	"	Tank	1,000	0
397	Nawa	Khalsa	Abaoki Nadi	1,000	0
398	"	"	Nakawali Nada	848	11
399	"	"	Hanumanji-ka-Nada	871	5
400	Lunwa	Jagir	Tank	1,688	10
401	Dēepura	Khalsa	Well	500	0
402	"	"	Nadi	679	7
403	Nagar	Jagir	Tank	500	0
404	Muwana	"	"	796	12
405	Maroth	Khalsa	Bhikampur Tank.	1,497	0
406	"	"	Bheronsagar	1,999	0
407	"	"	Nagas Well	500	0
408	"	"	Bijey Sagar	2,000	0
409	"	"	Sheosagar	500	0
410	"	"	Bhopawala Well.	500	0

Serial No.	Name of Village			Khalsa or Jagir	Name of work		Amount spent	
				Pargana Shiv			Rs.	as.
411	Bhinyod	..	..	Jagir	Tank	..	2,970	11
412	Belwa	..	..	"	Nada	..	899	15
413	Detani	..	..	"	"	..	742	7
414	Harsani	..	..	"	"	..	998	11
415	Jhapli	..	..	"	"	..	699	3
416	Jhinkali	..	..	"	"	..	685	0
417	Kanasar	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
418	Karunkapar	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
419	Kotra	..	..	"	"	..	997	9
420	Mokhab	..	..	"	"	..	747	9
421	Nimbla	..	..	"	"	..	750	0
422	Phogera	..	..	"	"	..	541	15
423	Padria	..	..	"	"	..	750	0
424	Ratri	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
425	Goranada	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
426	Sami-ka-gaon	..	..	"	Well	..	700	0
				Pargana Shergarh.				
427	Balad	..	..	Jagir	Nadi	..	1,408	15
428	Bastwa	..	..	"	"	..	1,000	0
429	Bhalu	..	..	"	"	..	1,986	12
430	Bhikodai	..	..	"	"	..	1,036	12
431	Belwa	..	..	"	"	..	1,892	14
432	Burkia	..	..	"	"	..	696	1
433	Bhandu Joti	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	1,500	0
434	Balesar	..	..	Jagir	"	..	997	2
435	Chamu	..	..	"	"	..	1,598	8
436	Chandsama	..	..	"	"	..	600	5
437	Chordiyar	..	..	"	"	..	999	8
438	Dantal	..	..	"	"	..	1,000	0
439	Dechbu	..	..	"	"	..	1,332	9
440	Dedhon	..	..	"	"	..	764	6
441	Devatu	..	..	"	"	..	2,000	0
442	Dhandhaniya	..	..	"	"	..	880	12
443	Gilakor	..	..	"	"	..	1,295	15
444	Gopalsar	..	..	"	"	..	800	0
445	Jinjaniyala	..	..	"	"	..	1,185	5
446	Jethania	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
447	Judia	..	..	"	"	..	991	15
448	Jallora	..	..	"	"	..	1,000	0
449	Khilona	..	..	"	"	..	988	1
450	Khiyasaria	..	..	"	"	..	1,498	14
451	Khirjin Fateh Singh	..	..	"	"	..	90	0
452	Khirjan Khas	..	..	"	"	..	700	0
453	Ketu	..	..	"	"	..	1,996	14
454	Kanodia	..	..	"	"	..	1,500	0
455	Khanjan Bhojan	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
456	Luna	..	..	"	"	..	791	8
457	Nathroo	..	..	"	"	..	1,600	0
458	Phulasar	..	..	"	"	..	1,971	5
459	Rajmathai	..	..	"	"	..	2,298	2
460	Setrana	..	..	"	"	..	1,366	15
461	Kuslava	..	..	"	"	..	658	12
462	Kalao	..	..	"	"	..	600	0
463	Sekhala	..	..	"	"	..	1,500	0
464	Samikidhani	..	..	"	"	..	600	0
465	Sagran	..	..	"	"	..	597	6
466	Sukhamandla	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
467	Tena	..	..	"	"	..	1,500	0

Serial No.	Name of Village			Jagir or Khalsa	Name of work		Amount spent	
				Pargana Shergarh.	(Contd)		Rs.	As.
468	Thadia	..	..	Jagir	Nadi	..	1,237	9
469	Utwalia	..	..	"	"	..	700	0
470	Gopalsar	..	..	"	Well	..	500	0
471	Phulasar	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
472	Rajmathai	..	..	"	"	..	1,000	0
				Pargana Siwana				
473	Bamseon	..	..	Jagir	Tank	..	598	8
474	Dhira	..	..	"	Nadi	..	522	8
475	Dindas	..	..	"	"	..	536	0
476	Gurawal	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	705	0
477	Indrana	..	..	Jagir	"	..	700	0
478	Jaithantri	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	..	1,369	12
479	Karmawas	..	..	Jagir	Nadi	..	500	0
480	Khandap	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	..	1,000	0
481	Kuudal	..	..	Jagir	"	..	500	0
482	Kuseep	..	..	"	"	..	1,000	0
483	Majel	..	..	"	"	..	707	11
484	Maiti	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	500	0
485	Mokal Nadi	..	..	"	Nadi	..	517	0
486	Moothil	..	..	Jagir	"	..	617	0
487	Padru	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
488	Piplou	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
489	Ratri	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	500	0
490	Samdri	..	..	Jagir	Tank	..	2,000	0
491	Sanwarla	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
492	Silor	..	..	"	Nadi	..	550	0
493	Siwana	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	..	1,506	0
494	"	..	..	"	Well	..	600	0
495	Thapan	..	..	Jagir	Nadi	..	700	0
496	Khejadiyali	..	..	"	Well	..	1,242	0
				Pargana Sojat				
497	Sojat	..	..	Khalsa	Tank	..	1,702	15
498	Sisarwada	..	..	"	"	..	980	8
499	Jor Ondar	..	..	"	Nadi	..	798	13
500	Chandasni	..	..	"	"	..	501	0
501	Basna	..	..	"	Tank	..	2,004	14
502	Hindawas	..	..	"	"	..	962	0
503	Sheopura	..	..	"	"	..	2,297	7
504	Sujat	..	..	Jagir	"	..	1,496	11
505	Murdawa	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	998	12
506	Gagurda	..	..	Jagir	"	..	799	14
507	Khokhara	..	..	"	"	..	973	0
508	Sojat	..	..	Khalsa	Nimbli Nadi	..	1,651	6
509	"	..	..	"	Idar Nadi	..	798	8
510	"	..	..	"	Phooliya Nadi	..	1,997	4
511	"	..	..	"	Devla Nadi	..	799	14
512	Buntelao	..	..	"	Tank	..	824	2
513	Ramasni	..	..	Jagir	"	..	796	5
514	Dhaneri	..	..	"	"	..	698	5
515	Sinla	..	..	"	"	..	800	0
516	Khariya Neem	..	..	"	"	..	807	11
517	Chandawal	..	..	"	"	..	994	11
518	Jojawar	..	..	"	"	..	799	12
519	Khoriya	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	1,246	8
520	Bhogara	..	..	"	"	..	500	0
521	Panta	..	..	Jagir	"	..	794	15
522	Kelwad	..	..	Khalsa	"	..	985	15

(15)
Appendix E.
Statement of Labour engaged on Civil Relief Works.

D a t e s				Daily average number of units employed
15th September 1939	..	..	..	21305
30th ,, 1939	..	..	..	20372
15th October 1939	..	..	..	15256
31st ,, 1939..	..	..	..	14610
15th November 1939	..	..	..	13963
30th November ,,	..	..	..	19145
15th December 1939	..	..	..	20978
31st ,, 1939	..	..	..	26388
15th January 1940	..	..	..	28943
31st January 1940	..	..	..	27289
15th February 1940	..	..	..	20334
29th ,, 1940	..	..	..	16856
15th March 1940 ..	..	..	..	18246
31st ,, 1940 ..	..	..	..	18867
15th April 1940 ..	..	..	..	24773
30th ,, 1940 ..	..	..	..	28687
15th May 1940 ..	..	..	..	35125
31st ,, 1940 ..	..	..	..	40036
15th June 1940 ..	..	..	..	48353
30th ,, 1940 ..	..	..	..	33149
15th July 1940 ..	..	..	..	8694
21				505369
Average				24065.

Appendix F.

RELIEF WORKS BY JAGIRDARS

Serial No.	Name of Pargana	Name of Thikana or Jagirdar	Name of Village	Nature of Work	Amount Spent		
					Rs.	as.	p.
1	Nagaur ..	Zalim Singh ..	Birloka ..	Tank excavation.	200	0	0
2	Sojat ..	Kantaliya ..	Kantaliya ..	Abhaysagar Tank.	29,053	13	0
3	" ..	" ..	Bopari ..	Dhand Tank ..	21,821	7	0
4	" ..	" ..	" ..	Chainsagar Tank.	7,140	4	0
5	" ..	Kharia Neem ..	Kharia Neem ..	Tank ..	..	..	..
6	Desuri ..	Ghanerao ..	Nadole ..	Tank ..	596	11	0
7	" ..	" ..	" ..	Construction Work	1,007	2	6
8	" ..	" ..	Ghanerao ..	Excavation and levelling.	372	10	3
9	Sambhar ..	Kuchaman ..	Kuchaman ..	Bheron Tank ..	6,364	12	0
10	" ..	" ..	" ..	Repairs to house.	1,645	5	3
11	" ..	" ..	" ..	Repairs to well.	404	7	9
12	" ..	" ..	Herani ..	—do— ..	39	8	0
13	" ..	" ..	Palara ..	—do— ..	31	0	0
14	" ..	" ..	Gangwa ..	Tank ..	460	7	9
15	" ..	" ..	Palri ..	" ..	1,328	13	9
16	" ..	" ..	Gangawa ..	Well ..	189	3	6
17	" ..	" ..	Kharisila ..	" ..	205	4	0
18	" ..	" ..	Morari ..	" ..	17	0	0
19	" ..	" ..	Dagona ..	" ..	141	3	3
20	San chore ..	Arvai ..	Arvai ..	Tank building etc.	5,425	12	0
to							
26							
27	Merta ..	Ren ..	Ren ..	Tank ..	501	4	3
28	" ..	Jasnagar ..	Jasnagar ..	Nadi ..	247	8	0
29	" ..	Kala-ka-Bas ..	Kala-ka-Bas ..	Tank ..	100	0	9
30	" ..	" ..	" ..	Bricks ..	225	0	0
31	" ..	Riyan ..	Aranyala ..	Tank ..	150	0	0
32	Siwana ..	Ratri ..	Ratri ..	" ..	184	5	6
33	Phalodi ..	Pokaran ..	Pokaran ..	Tank ..	514	7	0
34	" ..	Peelwa ..	Peelwa ..	Nadies & }			
35	" ..	" ..	" ..	Wells }	500	0	0
36	Jodhpur ..	Danwra ..	Danwra ..	Tank ..	372	7	9
37	" ..	Pal ..	Pal ..	Tanks (Well) ..	322	11	0
38	Pali ..	Manihari ..	Manihari ..	Well ..	335	7	0
39	" ..	" ..	" ..	Bunda ..	244	6	0
40	" ..	Bhanwari ..	Bhanwari ..	3 wells ..	1,003	0	0
41	" ..	" ..	" ..	Repairs & building.	426	0	6
42	" ..	Bhadrajun ..	Bhadrajun ..	2 wells & 1 Baori.	1,553	5	9
43	" ..	" ..	Goindla ..	Repairs to Dhora.	802	10	0
44	" ..	" ..	Khandi ..	Tank ..	2,100	0	0
45	" ..	Rohat ..	Nimli ..	Bund ..	7,893	1	6
46	Barmer ..	Sindari ..	Sindari ..	Masonry work..	3,000	0	0
47	" ..	" ..	Hodu ..	Well ..	166	0	0
48	" ..	" ..	Goinli ..	" ..	500	0	0
49	" ..	" (Khangarsingh) ..	Sindari ..	Brick Making ..	215	0	3
50	Jetaran ..	Ras ..	Ras ..	Building ..	4,262	10	0
51	" ..	" ..	" ..	Well ..	767	11	0
52	" ..	" ..	" ..	Tank ..	4,872	11	6
53	" ..	" ..	Lakhasni ..	" ..	23	8	0
54	" ..	" ..	" ..	Well ..	55	0	0
55	" ..	" ..	Maharajpura ..	" ..	53	12	0
56	" ..	" ..	Bhakrod ..	Tank ..	567	4	3
57	" ..	" ..	Phoolmal ..	Building work ..	245	7	0
58	" ..	" ..	" ..	Tank ..	567	4	3
					1,09,216	2	6
					Total	..	

IN JAGIR AREAS.

Total amount spent on each Thikana	Average daily attendance	Total units employed	Remarks
200 0 0	Work going on
58,015 8 0	311	97,860	
	447	1,23,000	
	642	44,940	
....	
1,976 8 0	315	4,735	
	90	8,100	
	100	3,024	
	113	33,950	
	30	8,750	
	14	400	
	8	160	
	8	120	
	27	2,445	
	67	8,000	
	13	750	
	17	960	
	7	70	
	28	850	
	193	17,496	
10,827 1 3			
5,425 12 0			
501 4 3	17	4,000	
247 8 0	198	3,977	
325 0 0	90	900	
150 0 0	34	1,725	
184 5 6	60	1,200	
514 7 0	122		
500 0 0	120		
372 7 9	40		
	156		
322 11 3	15	604	
	25	2,498	
579 13 0	70	1,694	
	30		
1,429 0 6	20	3,055	
	68	11,556	
4,455 15 9	79	6,047	
7,893 1 6	89	15,466	
	242	33,936	
	30	4,000	
3,666 0 0	10	110	
215 0 0	15	300	
	9	1,146	
	27	33,434	
	13	6,140	
	81	37,983	
	7	192	
	1	440	
	1	424	
	10	4,431	
	5	2,372	
11,414 10 9	10	4,431	
1,09,216 2 6	4124	5,48,046	

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A B S T R A C T.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Under Executive Engineer's Division ..	9,05,207	0	0			
Under Executive Engineer Special's Division ..	3,49,048	6	0			
Under Assistant Executive Engineer's Division..	10,62,770	0	0			
				23,17,025	6	0
Purchase of Lorries	18,914	0	0			
Wolfram Mines Degana	32,274	0	0			
Allowance to the staff	5,325	0	0			
				56,513	0	0
Total				23,73,538	6	0

APPENDIX H.

List of Famine Relief Works 1939-40 under Executive Engineer's Division.

Serial No.	Name of Work.	Name of Contractor.	Short Description of work mileage if roads.	Total Units of labour employed.	Up-to-date expenditure booked.		Remarks.
					Rs.	as.	
1	Constg. Madpura Shergarh Road ..	Man Singh ..	14	1,36,923	58,450	0	
2	Constg. Rewara Madpura Road ..	Ram Lal ..	13½	94,051	24,981	0	
3	Constg. Rewara Balotra Road ..	....	16½	1,52,018	27,415	0	
4	Constg. Shergarh Khirjan Road ..	Abdul Gani & Mansingh	11½	70,980	29,293	0	
5	Constg. Madpura Korna Road ..	Ram Lal ..	13	63,913	19,396	0	
6	Constg. Shergarh Phalsund Road ..	Ibrahim & Rawat ..	27	2,98,533	1,13,818	0	
7	Constg. Balotra Siwana Road ..	Man Singh ..	30	2,00,056	32,199	0	
8	Constg. Balotra Sindri Road II ..	Abdul Gani s/o Kader Bux.	..	1,12,642	23,183	0	
9	Constg. Balotra Sindri Gura Road ..	Abdul Gani	30½	1,48,867	20,905	0	
10	Constg. Barmer Sheo Road ..	Bhajan Singh ..	34½	1,06,480	46,247	0	
11	Constg. Sheo Jaisalmer Border Road ..	Bhan Singh ..	20½	51,957	20,473	0	
12	Constg. Sheo Phalsund Road ..	Rawat ..	48	1,02,811	56,165	0	
13	Constg. Raniwara Sanchoe Road ..	....	..	635	233	0	
14	Widening Patties along J. P. Road Mile 33 to 43.	Deva Ram ..	..	43,307	10,979	0	
15	Metal Collection for J. P. Road Mile 28 to 43.	Birdha Ram and Deva Ram.	..	57,020	8,219	0	
16	Constg. Rawan ka Chabutra Pal Boranada Road.	....	12	84,697	18,320	0	
17	Constg. Tulesar Agolai Balesar Road ..	Obedulla & Abdul Rehman.	18	1,15,917½	37,040	0	
18	Constg. Barli Village Tulesar Road ..	Abdul Rehman ..	16	95,732	45,135	0	
19	Keru Branch Road on Barli Tulesar Rd.	Abdul Rehman ..	1-6 Fur.	7,509	3,276	0	
20	Constg. Agolai Korna Road ..	Abdul Rehman ..	6	42,688½	7,600	0	
21	Kailana Road Barli Village Road ..	....	2-5 Fur.	..	11,430	0	
22	Balesar Khirjan Road ..	Obedullah ..	8½	16,800	16,736	0	
23	Dechu Khirjan Road ..	Alladin & Abdul Rehman.	31	63,704	57,074	0	
24	Extending Rawan Pal Boranada Road.	....	10½	7,638	2,165	0	
25	Constg Road from Barli to Arnaji ..	Abdul Rehman ..	2-1 Fur.	12,446	3,221	0	
26	Constg. Road from Kailana Takhatgarh Road.	Abdul Rehman ..	1	22,800	2,071	0	
27	Constg. Road from Kailana Takhatgarh.	Abdul Rehman ..	2-2 Fur.	47,626	16,741	0	
28	Metal Breaking for J. P. Road at Mile 8 to 18.	Birdha Ram ..	..	56,972	5,775	0	
29	Providing roads & drains near the Vegetable Garden at Equalising Basin.	Sheoram Singh ..	6	..	4,931	0	
30	Deepening Nadi at Madpura ..	Ibrahim ..	..	4,650	849	0	
31	Deepening Sheoji-ka-Temple well at Barmer.	Ram Lal ..	..	8,254	473	0	
32	Deepening well of Raquir-ki-Talai at Barmer.	Ram Lal ..	..	..	40	0	
33	Deepening Sargeants well at Barmer ..	Ram Lal ..	..	317	592	0	
34	Deepening Maheshwarion ka well at Barmer.	....	..	1,506	640	0	
35	Deepening Well in front of Summair Gaushala Barmer.	Ram Lal ..	..	..	26	0	
36	Deepening Undoo Well at Sheo ..	Mangi Lal ..	..	..	3,661	0	
37	Deepening Sheo Tanks & Canals ..	Bhajan Singh ..	..	14,261	2,471	0	
38	Deepening Gunga Tanks & Canals ..	Bhajan Singh ..	..	6,580	1,041	0	
39	Deepening Restoring Bankli Bundh ..	Obedulla & Ram Lal ..	..	4,10,287	82,497	0	
40	Plantation at Takhatagar Dam ..	....	..	3,024	586	0	
41	Improvement of Pumping station No: 1 to 7.	....	..	83,010	15,904	0	
42	Levelling the site for vegetable garden & resteeing the same.	Sheoram Singh ..	..	3,70,311	9,424	0	
43	Improvement of channel from Equalising Basin to Hemawas.	....	..	83,583	12,511	0	
44	Covering New Equalising Basin and Channel complete with culvert entry & Spillway for new Vegetable Garden.	....	..	..	36,855	0	
45	Maintenance Gravel Roads under Executive Engineer's Division.	....	..	24,015	8,215	0	
				Total ..	9,05,207	0	

APPENDIX H.

List of Famine Relief Works 1939-40 under Executive Engineer Special's Divisions.

Serial No.	Name of work	Name of Contractor	Short Description of work Mileage of Roads.	Total units of labour Employed	Upto-date Expenditure booked.	Remarks.
1	Widening G. T. Road mile 37 to 48 ..	Laxminarain & Obedullah.	..	2,09,176	44,677 0	
2	Constructing motorable Route along Chopra Feeder Canal	....	..	7,200	1,258 0	
3	Constg. Sojat Bilara Road. .	Abdul Gani ..	18	92,281	20,110 0	
4	Constg. a pucca road in Gubhiya River near Sardar Samand Overflow River	Megha ..	..	7,287	2,892 0	
5	Constg. Road from Jodhpur to Sardar-samand	Rama & Abdulgani s/o Kater Bux.	28	4,55,157	63,422 0	
6	Improvement to Road from Jodhpur to Pali.	Birdharam s/o Asoo ..	..	46,194	9,513 0	
7	Breaking Metal at Mogra Hill mile 3 to 8.	Birdha Ram ..	..	61,161	7,033 0	
8	Widening G. T. Road near Customs Barrier at Bar.	....	..	..	383 0	
9	Gravel Road from Culvert at R. D. 9000 on R. B. Canal to Junction of Roads in Gubhiya River near Garden at Sardar Samand.	Megha ..	..	..	2,528 13	
10	Improvement of Chopra Feeder Canal	Inda Ram & Md. Ishaq	..	2,92,513	44,160 9	
11	Landing Ground at Bar	....	..	11,722	1,612 0	
12	Removing of high mounds etc. serving as obstruction of central overflow at Hemawas.	Inda Ram..	..	..	7,737 0	
13	Raising Right flank bank of Hemawas.	Inda Ram..	..	1,01,084	15,792 0	
14	" Left	Mohamed Ishaq	..	1,35,102	16,059 0	
15	Constg. Road from Rajpol Gate to G. T. Road Mile 78/5 to 78/8	Rama ..	..	11,611	5,529 0	
16	Making a cause way and approach Road at Sojat from Bilara Gate to Chuniawas to Sukri River	Rama ..	..	3,177	2,462 0	
17	Drainage of stagnant water at overflow Sardarsamand	Megha ..	..	55,444	10,103 0	
18	Constg. metalled road from 0 to 2 miles of Sendra Beaver Road	....	..		7,203 0	
19	Metalling Road from 17½ to 22½ for widening G. T. Road	....	..		18,643 0	
20	Constg. Road from Mangarh to Kirana Patwa Khana	....	..		90 0	
21	Metalling Road from mile 12½ to 17½ Sendra Jassakhara Road.	....	..		19,127 0	
22	Widening & removing blinds & bad curves of Road under Govt. of Jodhpur	....	..		6,424 0	
23	Widening & Removing blinds & bad curves of Road under British Government.	....	..		3,895 0	
24	Constg. Road from Bagri to mile 24 Todgarh Road	....	..		611 0	
25	Constg. Metalled Road from Bagri to Join at Mile 24 Beaver Todgarh Road,	Laxmi Narain ..	..	8,85,877	12,581 0	
26	Metalling mile 0 to 5 of Road from Sendra to Beaver via Chitar Chang	Abdulla s/o Mulla Bux	..		3,096 0	
27	Silt clearance Phuta Tank ..	....	..		397 0	
28	" " Chang Kalaliya Tank ..	....	..		500 0	
29	" " Kodadah Tank ..	....	..		519 0	
30	" " Sammel Tank ..	....	..		481 0	
31	" " Jhampada Tank ..	....	..		440 0	
32	" " Rodadah Tank ..	....	..		3,250 0	
33	" " Phuta Tank ..	....	..		1,851 0	
34	" " Summel Tank ..	....	..		3,594 0	
35	" " Jhampadan Tank ..	....	..		3,536 0	
36	" " Chang Kalaliya Tank ..	....	..		2,965 0	
37	" " Gulabsagar Tank ..	....	..	5,598	2,521 0	
38	Maintenance Gravel Roads of Executive Engineer Special's Division.	....	..		1,083 0	
				Total ..	3,49,018 6	

APPENDIX H. —(Contd)

List of Famine Relief Works 1939-40 under Asst. Executive Engineer's Division.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Name of contractor.	Short Description of work mileage if Roads.	Total units of labour employed.	Upto date expenditure booked.		Remarks.
					Rs.	As.	
1	Jodhpur Nagaur Didwana Road ..	Shri Ram, Ram Sukh Pratap, Mohammed Hanuman & Jamansingh	144	11,77,091	3,26,622	0	
2	Road from Ratri Nadi Asop Gotan ..	Ram Sukh ..	30	2,86,973	53,163	0	
3	Rol Mundwa Road ..	Wazir Mohammed ..	10	1,42,461	22,631	0	
4	Khajwana to Kuchera Road ..	Pratap ..	9	1,38,900	18,567	0	
5	Constg. Road from Kathoti to Khata.	Hanuman ..	11	1,46,822	21,933	0	
6	" Didwana to Kuchaman City ..	Sheoram Singh ..	25	3,18,408	63,063	0	
7	" Narainpura to Parbatsar ..	Mohamed ..	15	1,21,827	31,260	0	
8	" Merta City to Jetaran ..	Ram Sukh ..	32	2,69,564	57,058	0	
9	" " " " Gotan ..	Pratap ..	20	92,556	29,191	0	
10	Gravel Road from Merta City to Alaniawas.	Sheoram Singh and Mohamed	33	2,06,352	40,227	0	
11	Road from Asop to Mundwa ..	Wazir Mohammed ..	25	1,56,143	32,267	0	
12	" " Nagaur to Gogelao ..	Hanuman ..	6	49,926	8,721	0	
13	" " Bhawad to Osian ..	Pratap ..	18½	1,94,263	42,767	0	
14	Constg. Road from Nimaj to Jetaran..	Ram Sukh..	5	2,879	4,551	0	
15	" Phalodi Khichhand Road ..	Asulal Keshulal ..	3	66,688	12,731	0	
16	" " Deelu Road ..	Alladin ..	20	53,743	38,369	0	
17	" " MalarJamba Road ..	..	16	2,35,293	40,421	0	
18	" Khichan Chadi Road ..	..	..	2,06,835	44,775	0	
19	Improvement to well at Nagaur ..	..	..	1,432	1,519	0	
20	" " Singhi Tank Didwana.	Sheoram Singh ..	..	1,55,250	25,242	0	
21	Constz. Feeder canal from Balia Hill to Singhi Tank Magni Ram Ram Kumar.	Mohamed ..	..	2,39,201	52,849	0	
22	Improvements to well at Dingari ..	Alladin ..	..	..	10,510	0	
23	Constg. a water trough near Baba ki-kul in Partapsagar Tank Nagaur.	..	..	..	179	0	
24	Levelling the ground & filling pits at Naklas Gate, Nagaur.	Hanuman ..	..	75,943	7,800	0	
25	Constg. Rani Sagar Tank at Phalodi.	Asulal Keshulal ..	..	32,149½	6,982	0	
26	" " " " " "	..	..	93,977	39,667	0	
27	Sinking a well at Jodhan-ki-Dhani near well at Chadi.	..	..	967	951	0	
28	Construction of water cistern at the junct. of Mundwa, Lunsar, Kuchera Tainau tracks.	Hanuman ..	..	..	900	0	
29	Maintenance Gravel Roads under Asst. Ex. Eng. Division.	..	..	1,17,437	27,736	0	
Total ..					10,62,770	0	

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Famine Tools, 1940.

Serial No.	Name of Tool	Specification	Tools in stock before Famine		Tools purchased during Famine		Grand Total of Tools.		Tools returned from Famine works	Difference	Percentage of loss.
			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount			
1	Mortan pans and iron Kundas	14" to 20"	878	Rs. As. P. 253 5 0	31,701	Rs. As. P. 21,414 13 6	32,579	Rs. As. P. 21,668 2 6	19,766	12,813	39 1/3%
2	Pickaxes and Khudals	Tattas No. 12 & 14 Khudals Local made.	8,094	785 15 6	8,898	8,475 13 6	16,992	9,261 13 0	16,857	135	3 4%
3	Phawras	Tattas No. 8 and Country made	3,112	396 1 6	17,178	10,896 4 6	20,290	11,092 6 0	10,880	9,400	46 1/3%
4	Axes Country	Local Made	1	0 11 6	449	374 0 0	450	374 11 6	308	142	31 1/2%
5	Ballast Hammers 1 1/2 lbs	Tata Made	705	444 3 3	10,106	2,736 15 9	10,811	3,181 3 0	7,723	3,088	37 3/4%
6	Hammers C. I.	Agra made 10 to 14 lb Local made in Electrical Dept.	300	666 5 0	537	513 12 0	837	1,180 1 0	582	255	30 1/2%
7	Bamboo Baskets	Local made	201	28 1 9	22,438	3,062 14 0	22,639	3,090 15 9	1,091	21,548	95 1/4%
8	Water Drums small	5, 12, and 14 gallons	4	2 0 0	701	525 9 0	705	527 9 0	721	-16	..
9	" " large	60 gallons	31	....	681	3,350 8 0	712	3,350 8 0	548	164	23%
10	" " medium	40 "	..	....	82	656 0 0	82	656 0 0	25	57	69 1/4%
11	Water Drums	G. I. Sheet 50 to 70 gallons capacity	..	....	86	900 0 0	36	900 0 0	15	21	58 1/3%
12	Leather Pakhals	40 gallons	..	....	92,807	52,706 10 3	1,06,133	55,283 5 9	58,526	47,607	45%
			13,326	2,576 11 6							

APPENDIX J.

Statement Showing the Details of Work done by Famine Relief Gangs on J. R.

Serial No.	Gang No.	D A T E		Sanctioned Strength	Average Strength	Wage period (excluding supervision)	Work done (C. ft.)	Nature and site of work and other remarks.
		Embodied	Disbanded					
1	A	4-2-40	24-7-40	250	152	2,745 8 6	720,979	Widening and cleaning cuttings from M. 253/31/4 (Kavas) to M. 249/221/2 and from M. 279/73/4 to M. 280/24.
2	B	4-2-40	28-8-40	261	208	4,838 10 0	1393285	—do— from M. 207/11 (Balotra) to M. 209/1-4 and from M. 225/22 to 245/1.
3	C	4-2-40	29-8-40	260	209	5,252 4 9	2050510	—do— Samdari to Bamsic, T. W. L. Siding and GDD to M. 308/20.
4	D	4-2-40	4-8-40	413	326	5,914 13 9	1350435	—do— M. 78/16 (PLC) upto M. 47/4-3.
5	E	4-2-40	14-8-40	245	176	4,670 3 0	1400997	—do— Pipar Road to M. 77/33/4.
6	F	4-2-40	15-8-40	310	153	3,392 9 6	822128	—do— M. 70/5-6 (MFD) to 38/11-12.
7	G	4-2-40	14 8-40	278	248	5,131 10 0	1146892	—do— MKN to M. 6/11.
8	H	4-2-40	14-8-40	346	179	6,743 10 9	899027	—do— M. 47/13 (DNA) to M. 52/15 (SUJH br).
9	J	4-3-40	29-8-40	250	136	2,749 2 3	481032	—do— MBF upto M. 336/22.
10	K	1-3-40	23-8-40	465	458	6,492 4 6	1349933	—do— Opened at RNV but disbanded as no labour available. Re-started from M. 34/9 (OSN) to 38/15.
11	L	4-3-40	28-8-40	180	155	3,004 9 3	1110071	—do— from M. 127/12-11 (BNO) to M. 114/17.
Total.	....	....	....	3,293	2,400	51,535 6 3	12821287	
(a) Cost of supervision, remuneration to Modi and Contingencies { (i) 5,921 0 0 (ii) 163 0 0 (iii) 13,344 0 0 (c) Anticipated credit for T and P... 5,550 0 0								Anticipated
Grand Total .. 66,123 6 3								
Cost per 1000 C. Ft. .. 5 2 0								
M	4-3-40	17-7-40	100	77	1,031 9 0	7,983 ft.		Ballast screening from M. 132/10 to 120/12 (CLO Br.) and M. 108-110/1: Main Line. Disbanded on 8-7-40 but re-opened for widening & cleaning cuttings from DIA-LAU with a strength of 2.0 labour.
Total ..	....	....	100	77	1,031 9 0	73603 ft.		
(a) Cost of supervision, remuneration to Modi and Contingencies .. 538 0 0								
(b) Cost of T & P & stores (less credit at end of work) .. 1,214 0 0								
(c) Anticipated credit for T & P. .. 450 0 0								
Grand Total .. 2333 9 0								
Cost per mille .. 167 0 0								

Note:—Minor debits are still to come.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the working of the External Depots for Migrants from August, '39 to December, 1939.

Serial No.	Name of Depots.	F O D D E R I S S U E D .				G R A I N I S S U E D .					Remarks.	
		Period of Working.	No. of Cattle.	Quantity issued.		Period of Working.	N O . O F H U M A N B E I N G S .			Quantity issued.		
				Mds.	Srs.		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Mds.		Srs.
1	Nasirabad	23 8 39 to 20 12 39	1,07,885	NASIRABAD		CIRCLE. { 1 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	41,208	9,111	50,319	1,144	34	
2	Sarwar	28 8 39 to 20 12 39	42,997	3,156 21		{ 8 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	30,363	6,656	37,019	842	11	
3	Kekri	31 8 39 to 20 12 39	45,158	3,196 14		{ 7 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	31,421	6,959	38,380	872	20½	
4	Deoli	26 8 39 to 20 12 39	42,371	2,800 26		{ 6 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	31,918	6,841	38,759	883	18½	
5	Bandanwara	7 11 39 to 20 12 39	1,378	88 26		{ 3 11 39 to 20 12 39 }	3,786	933	4,719	106	12½	
Total		23 8 39 to 20 12 39	2,39,789	17,059 16		{ 1 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	1,38,696	30,500	1,69,196	3,848	26	
1	Mangliawas	22 8 39 to 20 12 39	1,34,143	9,763 5		MANGLIAWAS CIRCLE. { 5 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	54,556	5,650	60,206	1,434	10	
2	Pi-angan	25 8 39 to 20 12 39	68,679	5,118 26		{ 6 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	45,497	1,538	47,035	1,166	30	
3	Khakaji-ki-Baori	3 9 39 to 20 12 39	15,982	1,255 31		{ 7 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	20,942	4,198	25,140	628	20	
4	Beawar	22 10 39 to 20 12 39	43,694	3,633 39		{ 22 10 39 to 20 12 39 }	9,292	2,055	11,347	257	39½	
5	Bar	22 10 39 to 20 12 39	9,781	787 22		O N L Y { 7 10 39 to 20 12 39 }	F O D D E R	D E P O T,				
Total		22 8 39 to 20 12 39	2,72,270	20,559 3		{ 5 9 39 to 20 12 39 }	1,30,287	13,441	1,43,728	3,487	19½	
Grand Total		..	5,12,068	37,618 19		..	2,68,983	43,941	3,12,924	7,336	5½	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the working of the External Depots for Migrants From April, '40 to June, 1940.

Serial No.	Name of Depots.	F O D D E R I S S U E D .				G R A I N I S S U E D .				Remarks.
		Period of working.	No. of Cattle.	Quantity issued. Mds.	Srs.	Period of Working.	N O . O F H U M A N B E I N G S .			Quantity Issued Mds. Srs.
							Adults	Children.	Total.	
1	Nasirabad ..	{ 1-4-40 to } { 29-6-40 }	70,446	5,283	18	NASIRABAD { 9-4-40 to } { 29-6-40 }	CIRCLE. 44,240	10,762	55,002	1,240 21
2	Sarwar ..	{ 2-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	42,646	3,198	18	O N L Y	F O D D	E R D E P	O T	
3	Kekri ..	{ 14-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	35,605	2,670	15	"	"	"		
4	Deoli ..	{ 3-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	50,961	3,822	3	{ 9-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	31,068	8,956	40,024	949 11½
5	Mangliawas ..	{ 3-4-40 to } { 29-6-40 }	79,983	5,998	29	{ 7-4-40 to } { 29-6-40 }	55,405	13,676	69,081	1,556 3
6	Pisangan ..	{ 6-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	50,588	3,791	4	O N L Y	F O D D	E R D E P	O T .	
	Total	{ 1-4-40 to } { 29-6-40 }	3,30,229	24,767	7	{ 7-4-40 to } { 29-6-40 }	1,30,713	33,394	1,64,107	3,745 35½
1	Beawar ..	{ 14-4-40 to } { 30-6-40 }	23,388	1,751	4	BEAWAR { 11-4-40 to } { 30-6-40 }	CIRCLE. 11,872	3,416	15,288	374 21½
2	Bar ..	{ 17-4-40 to } { 8-6-40 }	17,991	1,349	13	O N L Y	F O D D	E R D E P	O T .	....
3	Sendra ..	{ 10-6-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	2,091	156	33	"	"	"		....
4	Nimbahera ..	{ 15-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	27,433	2,057	19	"	"	"		....
5	Bhilwara ..	{ 12-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	27,214	2,011	2	"	"	"		....
6	Chittorgarh ..	{ 18-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	11,985	3,151	23	{ 11-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	28,058	9,108	37,164	862 37½
7	Baral ..	{ 15-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	37,072	2,801	16	O N L Y	F O D D	E R D E P	O T .	....
8	Bandanwara ..	{ 13-4-40 to } { 21-6-40 }	29,582	2,218	26	"	"	"		....
	Total	{ 12-4-40 to } { 30-6-40 }	2,06,756	15,530	10	{ 11-4-40 to } { 30-6-40 }	39,928	12,624	52,452	1,237 19
	Grand Total	....	5,36,985	40,297	23	....	1,70,041	45,918	2,16,559	4,983 14½

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the Number of Cattle Exported out of Marwar during the year 1939-40

Serial Number	Name of Sayar	CAMELS		BULLS		BUFFALOES		GOATS		SHEEP		Total.	Remark.
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	Jodhpur ..	880	935	1790	4921	51	406	2986	26477	62238	195175	195859	
2	Merta ..	282	734	6030	9049	174	2035	1412	20492	27908	183287	251403	
3	Nagaur ..	691	1361	6632	8529	226	1380	1432	14728	39104	147000	221083	
4	Didwana ..	213	531	1159	4440	55	346	805	578	15065	25762	48954	
5	Parbatsar ..	2267	4879	10110	21928	598	3259	10191	19583	13107	4521	90434	
6	Jataran ..	290	1852	45296	60340	736	9736	3401	39059	32137	138475	329322	
7	Sojat ..	373	1050	5996	26743	438	1860	875	28581	8082	120578	188577	
8	Rani ..	241	143	1117	4411	111	928	4679	41616	18888	99618	171752	
9	Bali ..	132	142	796	5060	72	574	1767	39778	7135	72811	128267	
10	Sanchoore ..	503	104	1280	2285	17	159	1886	42914	3502	53151	108331	
11	Jalore ..	151	341	119	1562	5	110	2819	39521	7241	91880	143749	
12	Bhimmal ..	50	22	244	799	5	370	1320	5937	9361	2010	20118	
13	Barmer ..	599	40	1459	1724	14	28	252	3305	941	2680	11033	
14	Pbalodi ..	40	8	673	2069	9	36	120	596	1735	2247	7544	
1938-39 ..		7418	12642	112693	149760	2511	21218	34945	320195	247445	1259195	2157027	
		3208	4616	41925	95387	1664	7629	23433	264377	193384	880181	1515804	

APPENDIX N.

Statement of Relief Doles Distributed During 1939-40.

(28)

S. No:	Name of Paragna	Number of Recipients.	Men	Women	Children	Total amount paid Rs. as ps	Miscellaneous doles given			Grand total.		Remarks.
							Number of persons.	Amount Rs. as. ps.	Number of persons.	Amount Rs. as. ps.		
1	Bali	283	143	114	26	683 0 0	260	42 0 0	543	725 8 6		
2	Barmer	1254	298	929	27	2806 0 0	1	1 0 0	1255	2807 0 0		
3	Bilara	920	204	716	..	2692 0 0	155	160 8 0	1075	2852 8 0		
4	Desuri	1392	483	645	264	3003 0 0	110	125 0 0	1502	3128 0 0		
5	Didwana	2092	635	1397	60	4639 0 0	136	243 2 6	2228	4882 2 6		
6	Jalore	830	345	458	27	2034 0 0	54	87 0 0	884	2121 0 0		
7	Jaswantpura	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..
8	Jetaran	1353	409	851	93	3495 12 0	142	172 8 0	1495	3668 1 0		
9	Jodhpur	3080	841	1551	688	6316 0 0	62	91 8 0	3142	6404 8 0		
10	Merta	1439	560	876	3	3935 0 0	882	78 11 3	2321	4013 11 3		
11	Nagaur	3142	969	1670	503	6750 0 0	73	119 8 6	3215	6869 8 6		
12	Pachpadra	1167	320	686	161	2480 8 0	22	71 6 0	1189	2551 14 0		
13	Pali	1189	355	780	54	2716 0 0	59	53 12 0	1248	2769 12 0		
14	Parbatsar	2168	726	1210	232	4728 8 0	2574	162 4 0	4742	2890 12 0		
15	Phalodi	1268	310	910	18	2828 0 0	132	75 0 0	1400	2903 0 0		
16	Sambhar	1120	552	568	..	2569 0 0	362	106 1 9	1482	2675 1 9		
17	Sanchole	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..
18	Shiv	251	46	208	..	520 0 0	77	77 0 0	331	597 0 0		
19	Shergarh	2240	689	1315	242	4818 0 0	53	147 0 0	2299	4965 0 0		
20	Siwana	1233	318	615	..	2166 0 0	136	194 8 9	1369	2360 8 0		
21	Sojat	1126	318	633	175	2305 0 0	138	176 0 0	1264	2571 0 0		
22	Sendra	421	155	208	58	939 0 0	25	38 4 0	446	977 4 0		
23	Central Famine Office	..	..	..	..	....	769	1539 13 6	769	1539 13 6	
	Total 1939-40	27977	8676	16670	2631	62510 12 0	6222	3762 8 0	34199	66273 4 0		
	" 1938-39	761	235	417	91	1764 8 0	966	683 9 3	1717	2148 1 3		
	TOTAL	28638	8870	17087	2722	64275 4 0	7178	4446 1 3	35916	63721 5 3		

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing other Relief Measures by Jagirdars, Societies and Private Individuals.

DONAR-PERSON. THIKANA OR SOCIETY. Name Address.	Cash Doles.	FREE DISTRIBUTION OF GRASS.			Free distri- bution of grain.	Free distri- bution of clothes.	Free supply of water.	Relief Works.	Feeding of poor and decripts.	Misc. expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Goshala.	Stray Cattle.	Total.								
Ren Thikana, Dist. Meria ..	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p. Wells work-	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p. 540 0 0	Rs. as. p. Free Taccavi	Rs. as. p. 540 0 0	214½ Mds.

APPENDIX N.

Statement of Relief Doles Distributed During 1939-40.

APPENDIX P.

Statement of supply of Grass & Fodder.

Serial No.	Name of Contractor	Kind of fodder	Quantity Supplied Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rate	Remarks
1	Pooran Chand & Co. ..	Bhusa and Kutti ..	1,70,586 21 0	Rs. 0/12/0. 0/14/0 & 1/2/0	Delivery at Despatch Station.
2	Niranjan Nath Maheshwari ..	Bhusa ..	10,051 32 0	50 Seers a Rupee	—do—
3	Ajoomal Jagat Rai ..	Bhusa ..	39,991 0 0	Rs. 0/14/6	—do—
4	Sohan Singh Mangal Singh ..	Bhusa ..	9,987 2 0	0/14/0	—do—
5	Ram Lal Chatur Bhuj ..	Bhusa ..	10,462 9 0	0/14/0	—do—
6	Daulat Ram Kanhaiya Lal ..	Bhusa, Kutti & Karoi ..	1,70,090 9 0 21,288 18 0 4,479 13 0	1/2/0 & 1/-	—do—
7	Zalim Singh Saran Lal ..	Bhusa ..	79,605 16 0	1/0 & 1/2	Delivery at Depots.
8	R. L. Abbots ..	Hay ..	2,04,490 1 0	1/2 & 1/-	" " Despatch stations
9	Prem Swaroop Caprihan..	Bhoosa ..	83,677 8 0	1/1/6 & 1/2	" " Depots
	—do—	Karbi ..	34,622 22 0	1/2 & 1/3/6	" " Despatch stations
10	Shivram Singh ..	Bhoosa ..	74,029 11 0	1/7/6 & 1/12/0	" " Depots
11	J. N. Zutshi ..	Hay ..	48,841 1 0	0/11/0	" " Despatch stations.
12	B. S. Mathur ..	Hay ..	27,179 5 0	2/0/0	" " Depots.
13	P. R. Bohra & Sons ..	Bhoosa ..	22,302 10 0	1/12/- & 1/7/6	" " Depots.
14	Heerachand Bhikamchand ..	Cotton Seeds ..	15,127 12 0	2/15/0	" " Depots.
15	Miscellaneous Purchases ..	....	1,04,965 36 0	....
		Total	11,32,056 26 0		

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the Purchase and Disposal of Fodder.

Serial No.	Kind of Fodder	Quantity purchased.		Q U A N T I T Y I S S U E D						Book balance when famine Operations stopped.		Transferred to Depts.		Quantity to be written off.	
				Sale		Issued free at External Depots.		Total Issue.							
Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
1	Grass ..	3,67,877	36	2,80,187	9	45,833	25	3,26,020	34	41,857	2	G. F. 16830 H. S. 138	17 20	24,888	5
2	Bhoosa ..	6,36,984	16	5,36,744	35	35,041	27	5,71,786	22	65,197	34	....	....	65,197	34
3	Kutti ..	65,101	37	57,669	26	....	....	57,669	26	7,432	11	....	....	7,432	11
4	Karbi ..	45,938	5	29,867	2	3,658	13	3,527	15	12,460	30	....	....	12,460	30
5	Cotton Seeds ..	15,129	12	15,003	5	90	16	15,093	21	35	31	....	....	35	31
6	Longs ..	975	0	947	30	....	....	947	30	27	10	....	....	27	10
		11,32,056	26	9,20,421	27	86,624	1	10,05,045	23	1,27,010	38	16,968	37	1,10,042	1

R E C E I P T S

Serial No.	Name of Stores.	Despatch Weight	Receipt Weight.	Received from Government Stores.	Allowance in Sind Wheat.	Loss in transit.	Total Receipts.	Sales at Cheap Grain Shops.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. C.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
1	Nagaur ..	63,496 30 0	63,392 37 2	..	124 19 8	103 32 14	63,517 16 10	7,967 39 13
2	Jetaran ..	..	..	4,728 19 8	..	7 26 4	4,723 19 8	2,454 39 0
3	Pali ..	8,066 5 14	8,054 13 2	9,031 6 12	73 23 6	71 30 6	17,149 8 4	3,216 9 6
4	Bilara ..	15,124 0 0	15,027 4 12	..	119 7 12	96 35 4	15,146 12 8	2,559 17 4
5	Merta ..	7,908 30 6	7,828 34 14	..	71 23 10	79 35 8	7,900 18 8	3,020 5 4
6	Jalore ..	6,929 23 0	6,930 2 0	..	49 25 0	10 19 0*	6,979 27 0	3,117 32 3
7	Phalodi..	11,900 39 12	11,859 0 0	16,239 10 8	123 3 0	13 9 1*	28,221 13 8	7,646 16 9
8	Sendra ..	2,972 11 12	2,972 11 12	6,287 14 12	..	58 11 13*	9,259 26 8	9,078 25 4
9	Sanchre ..	1,235 19 4	1,235 19 4	..	..	..	1,235 19 4	859 33 9
10	Desuri ..	4,852 20 14	4,831 35 6	..	48 17 8	20 25 8	4,880 12 14	4,833 31 8
11	Parbatsar ..	7,956 7 6	7,903 4 2	..	74 33 2	50 3 4	7,977 37 4	3,914 21 12
12	Sojat ..	8,829 5 12	8,725 31 8	..	96 35 0	103 14 4	8,822 26 8	7,051 6 13
13	Sadri ..	..	..	2,432 16 4	..	26 28 12	2,432 16 4	2,377 17 3
14	Pachpadra ..	2,969 21 0	2,969 21 0	1,518 10 4	..	0 2 0	4,487 31 4	1,497 33 12
15	Shergarh ..	..	..	13,554 0 3	..	3 0 0	13,554 0 3	13,498 30 15
16	Shiv ..	..	..	2,602 5 12	..	..	2,602 5 12	2,601 1 8
17	Lohawat ..	2,957 38 0	2,957 38 0	2,455 7 4	..	1 39 12	5,413 5 4	5,413 5 4
18	Siwana..	3,685 10 0	3,687 7 0	1,920 25 8	19 0 0	41 13 8	5,626 32 8	4,667 14 8
19	Kuchaman Rd. ..	4,925 9 14	4,884 23 10	..	49 2 6	40 25 4	4,933 26 0	3,083 4 6
20	Balotra ..	13,704 5 0	13,705 39 8	18,322 1 6	145 25 0	43 29 14	32,173 25 14	4,046 26 12
21	Bhinmal ..	6,607 26 4	6,607 26 4	2,214 28 0	..	26 35 12	8,822 14 4	4,081 38 4
22	Mundwa ..	2,935 28 8	2,335 28 8	2,041 24 9	..	19 38 0	4,977 13 1	4,950 21 10
23	Barmer ..	10,425 27 8	10,396 8 12	4,922 34 4	112 20 4	106 33 8	15,431 23 4	41,126 27 4
24	Didwana ..	12,304 9 12	12,274 29 8	19,007 23 0	120 15 0	200 13 12	31,402 27 8	6,760 31 15
25	Bali ..	6,452 20 8	6,452 20 8	3,708 37 4	..	22 10 12	10,161 17 12	9,190 36 14
26	Luni ..	8,464 14 8	8,312 33 5	..	187 4 8	151 21 3	8,499 37 13	..
27	Jodhpur ..	1,39,220 21 10	1,39,220 21 10	2,145 4 10	1,063 36 14	..	1,42,429 23 2	16,018 12 9
	Total ..	3,53,924 26 8	3,53,156 11 7	1,13,131 29 12	2,479 11 14	71 39 14* 1,219 15 5	4,68,767 13 1	1,35,035 21 1

* denotes excess quantity.

N. B.—Purchased from contractors in Sind & Jodhpur .. 3,53,184 23 8

Local purchases at Pali & Didwana .. 740 3 0

Total .. 3,53,924 26 8

DIX R.

of Wheat

ISSUES							Total	Remarks
Issued to Grinding Contr.	Issued to Commission Agents.	Relief Doles	Issued to Govt. Stores	Wastage & Karda allowed to Grinding Contractors	Auctioned	Wastage and Karda		
Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.		Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	
20,274 30 2	33,301 36 7	519 34 10	992 3 4	460 32 6	63,517 16 10	
1,873 4 0	35 4 0	274 33 0	90 19 8	4,728 19 8	
12,824 16 8	272 7 8	....	....	203 22 8	....	632 27 6	17,149 3 4	
3,916 25 2	4,125 18 4	49 23 2	3,794 31 10	700 17 2	15,146 12 8	
3,978 17 14	102 15 4	470 24 0	328 38 2	7,930 18 8	
....	1,975 0 0	....	1,726 27 0	160 7 13	6,979 27 0	
11,249 24 2	4994 29 14	....	2,681 19 0	142 8 2	1,143 13 12	363 22 1	28,221 13 8	
....	119 0 0	62 1 4	9,259 26 8	
....	347 34 8	27 31 3	1,235 19 4	
....	46 21 6	4,850 12 14	
2,479 6 0	63 27 4	1,132 9 0	388 13 4	7,977 37 4	
1,055 37 13	13 14 10	485 20 14	216 26 6	8,822 26 8	
....	54 39 1	2,432 16 4	
....	2,948 33 15	....	....	41 3 9	4,487 31 4	
....	55 9 4	13,554 0 3	
....	1 4 4	2,602 5 12	
....	5,413 5 4	
746 27 3	19 18 1	....	203 12 12	5,626 32 8	
....	1,674 26 12	175 34 14	4,933 26 0	
14,814 35 13	790 10 0	....	10,714 17 6	181 8 1	1,736 10 0	389 37 6	32,173 25 14	
....	4,459 18 7	280 37 9	8,822 14 4	
....	26 31 7	4,977 13 1	
7,217 30 5	2,602 5 12	137 4 15	3,638 9 0	709 26 0	15,431 23 4	
22,815 18 13	585 0 8	662 19 8	578 36 12	31,402 27 8	
....	873 25 6	96 35 6	10,161 17 12	
....	1838 2 13	6,661 35 0	....	....	....	8,499 37 13	
49,648 6 4	5,914 18 4	2026 25 0	48,499 24 6	2,262 12 11	15,826 17 8	2,233 26 8	1,42,429 23 2	
1,52,394 39 15	11,971 26 2	3864 27 13	1,13,510 30 2	4,304 33 12	39,358 3 11	8,326 30 9	4,68,767 13 1	

APPENDIX S.

List of Famine Motors.

S. No	No. of Vehicle	Truck or car	M A K E				Distance covered. Miles	Petrol consumed Gallons.	Milenge per gallon.
1	JU. 1217	Truck	Cheverolet	..	..	..	11,539	887½	13-0
2	" 1218	"	"	..	..	..	14,024	1,485	9-8
3	" 1219	"	Bed Ford old	..	..	..	12,604	1,114	11-3
4	" 1220	"	Cheverolet (old)	..	..	..	10,710	929½	11-5
5	" 1221	"	V. 8 Ford	..	..	..	10,944	2,156	9-2
6	" 1223	"	Cheverolet	..	..	..	18,772	1,591	11-8
7	" 1224	"	V. 8 Ford	..	..	..	26,913	2,218	12-0
8	" 1226	"	Cheverolet	..	..	..	10,508	951	11-0
9	" 1228	"	" ..	..	..	..	15,507	1,342	11-0
10	" 1229	"	" ..	..	..	..	9,475	737	12-9
11	" 1230	"	" ..	..	..	..	9,506	1,698	5-6
12	" 1232	"	" ..	..	..	..	2,769	224	12-4
13	" 1233	"	" ..	..	..	..	18,493	1,004	9-7
14	" 1236	"	" ..	..	..	..	6,951	721	9-6
15	" 1237	"	" ..	..	..	..	21,034	1,719½	12-2
16	" 1238	"	" ..	..	..	..	7,951	756	10-5
17	" 1239	"	" ..	..	..	..	13,485	1,100½	12-2
18	" A. H. D 2	"	" ..	..	..	..	4,709	447½	10-5
19	" " 4	"	Old Mobile	..	..	..	2,063	253	8-2
							2,29,007	22,254	10-3

APPENDIX T.
Statement of Bajra Seed.

Serial No.	Name of Store	RECEIPTS					ISSUES						Remarks
		Quantity purchased	Received from Govt. Stores	Loss in transit	Total Receipts	Free distributed	Cash Sale	Auction	Issued to Govt. Store	Wastage at Store	Total	Balance	
		Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	
1	Nagaur	236 10 0	1034 19 11	3 19 2	1269 29 11	150 14 11	81 0 0	1024 10 8	..	13 39 8	1269 29 11	..	
2	Merta..	399 7 0	..	..	399 7 0	37 4 6	1 30 8	388 0 4	22 11 14	..	399 7 0	..	
3	Phalodi	..	740 16 0	9 28 11	740 16 0	253 14 0	330 15 0	156 27 0	..	..	740 16 0	..	
4	Didwana	581 38 4	..	..	581 38 4	25 20 0	59 26 4	484 5 12	..	12 26 4	581 38 4	..	
5	Parbatsar	..	239 4 8	7 7 14	239 4 8	49 0 8	2 0 0	188 4 0	..	..	239 4 8	..	
6	Shergarh	..	1031 3 7	..	1031 3 7	729 10 0	300 35 0	..	..	0 38 7	1031 3 7	..	
7	Siwana	25 26 0	..	..	25 26 0	12 0 0	13 25 0	..	..	0 1 0	25 26 0	..	
8	Barmer	215 26 0	228 20 8	0 3 14	442 6 8	11 30 0	0 30 0	202 24 12	226 20 8	0 21 4	442 6 8	..	
9	Pali ..	143 25 0	..	..	143 25 0	21 30 0	15 30 0	105 15 0	..	0 30 0	143 25 0	..	
10	Balotra	248 30 0	..	..	248 30 0	85 10 0	7 10 0	165 31 8	..	0 18 8	248 30 0	..	
11	Sambhar	..	25 0 0	0 24 1	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	
12	Shiv ..	..	225 29 4	0 22 8	225 29 4	35 0 0	190 10 0	..	..	0 19 4	225 29 4	..	
13	Sondra	..	249 36 0	1 17 12	249 36 0	131 21 0	..	118 0 0	..	0 15 0	249 36 0	..	
14	Jodhpur	4403 35 15	22 11 9	..	4426 7 8	253 10 0	4 20 0	535 15 6	3508 32 8	..	4361 37 14	64 9 10	
	Total	6253 38 3	3794 20 15	23 3 14	10048 19 2	1820 4 9	1007 36 12	3308 14 2	3817 24 15	30 9 3	9984 9 8	64 9 10	

APPENDIX U.

Statement of Jawar Seeds.

Name of Stores.	Quantity Purchased			Received from Govt. Stores.			Loss in Transit			Total Received			Free Distributed.			Cash Sale			Auctioned			Government Stores			Wastage at Stores.			Total Issues.			Balance.		
	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.			
Nagaur ..	994	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	4	2	179	2	14	206	18	10	..	..	606	27	12	1	34	14	994	4	2	..	..
Merta ..	..	..	..	284	4	8	7	16	12	284	4	8	36	33	8	246	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	34	0	284	4	8	..	..
Didwana ..	..	..	..	246	11	0	5	19	15	246	11	0	..	..	..	20	29	0	222	10	8	..	..	3	11	8	246	11	0	..	..
Parbatsar	47	23	8	2	30	9	47	23	8	16	15	8	12	24	0	19	32	8	48	31	8	1	8	8	
Sambhar	12	20	0	0	3	2	12	20	0	12	20	0	12	20	0	Excess Issued	
Sankhwas ..	..	..	..	48	37	8	0	32	12	48	37	8	..	..	..	48	18	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	19	8	48	37	8	..	..
Jodhpur	112	10	15	525	16	4	143	30	0	214	15	9	161	32	13	519	38	6	5	17	14	
TOTAL ..	1,407	9	7	751	27	7	16	33	2	2,158	36	14	388	21	14	749	2	3	242	3	0	768	20	9	6	19	14	2,154	27	8	5	17	14

Excess Issued

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Famine Relief Department.

H E A D .	Actuals for 1938-39.	Actuals for 1939-40.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Total of Columns 2, 3 & 4	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
		RECEIPTS.			
1. Sale of grass ..	1,16,262 1 3	6,55,337 6 3	8,323 0 0	7,86,649 7 6	
2. Sale of grain ..	285 0 6	14,00,343 13 9	2,29,543 0 0	16,45,628 14 3	
3. Misc. Receipts ..	..	18,525 6 2	15,004 0 0	1,35,525 6 2	
Total ..	1,16,547 1 9	20,74,256 10 2	2,52,870 0 0	25,67,803 11 11	
		EXPENDITURE.			
1. Taccavi loans—					
(a) Recoverable—					
i. Khalsa ..	89,481 0 0	97,722 0 0	750 0 0	1,87,953 0 0	Rs. 1,87,203/- transferred to Debt Head (D) Loans.
	-89,481 0 0	-97,722 0 0	..	..
ii. Jagir ..	35,650 8 0	..	..	35,650 8 0	Rs. 35,650/8/- transferred to Debt Head (D) Loans.
	-35,650 8 0	..	..	35,650 8 0	
iii. Retroceded Area ..	..	10,960 0 0	..	10,960 0 0	
(b) Irrecoverable ..	..	-5,480 0 0	..	5,480 0 0	Rs. 5,480/- transferred to Debt Head (D) Loans.
	60,111 8 0	56,501 11 3	49 0 3	1,16,662 3 6	
2. Maintenance Loan Jagirdars—					
i. Tribute ..	..	53,507 0 0	..	53,507 0 0	Rs. 53,507/- transferred to Debt Head (D) Loans.
	..	53,507 0 0	..	53,507 0 0	
ii. Bhomichara ..	..	..	..	..
3. Relief Doles ..	20,996 12 3	1,58,994 10 0	38,373 14 3	2,18,365 4 6	
4. Grass & Fodder Famine.	3,45,740 10 3	16,00,561 11 6	2,84,221 15 6	22,30,524 5 3	
5. Grass & Fodder State ..	..	1,01,216 2 3	..	1,01,216 2 3	
6. Railway Concession ..	..	13,004 15 0	13,804 7 0	26,809 6 0	
7. Purchase of grain ..	2,99,629 8 0	17,93,720 0 6	49,371 11 9	21,42,721 4 3	
8. Commission to Agents & Modies (Distt.)	..	22,217 8 3	4,523 8 6	26,741 0 9	
9. Relief Works—					
(a) Under P. W. D. ..	3,90,804 2 3	22,62,091 2 9	64,873 8 9	27,17,768 13 9	
(b) Under Minister I/O Famine.—					
i. Deepening & improvement of wells and excavation of Nadies.	1,32,569 7 0	7,14,678 8 0	2,255 9 6	8,49,503 8 6	Rs. 59,703/11/6 transferred to Debt Head (D) Loans.
	..	-59,703 11 6	..	59,703 11 6	
ii. Tools and implements.	..	1,552 11 0	..	1,552 11 0	
iii. Works Retroceded Area.	..	3,609 6 3	..	3,609 6 3	
(c) Relief Works Railway.	..	69,725 9 0	2,737 11 3	72,463 4 3	
10. Establishment—					
i. Permanent ..	4,997 7 0	35,226 6 6	1,820 13 3	42,044 10 9	
ii. Temporary ..	10,520 14 6	99,468 2 6	3,301 0 0	1,13,490 1 0	
iii. Camel Allowance ..	1,855 10 0	79,631 8 0	52 3 0	81,539 5 0	
iv. City cheap grain shops.	..	1,686 10 0	..	1,686 10 0	
11. Travelling Allowance ..	11,960 11 0	56,276 1 0	1,279 12 0	69,516 8 0	
12. Contgs. Spls.—					
i. General ..	63,720 5 6	18,499 7 0	7,495 0 0	89,719 12 6	
ii. Police Cars ..	9,800 0 0	..	..	9,800 0 0	
13. Contgs. Spls. Commission to City Cheap Grain Shops.	..	1,886 3 0	..	1,886 3 0	
14. Contgs. Ord. General ..	18,489 3 6	32,429 12 3	1,690 11 0	52,609 10 9	
15. Contgs. Ord. City cheap grain shop.	..	559 2 6	..	559 2 6	
16. Supply of water ..	7,930 0 0	1,91,660 0 3	2,021 7 0	2,01,611 7 3	
17. Maintenance of Trucks & Cars.	..	1,02,143 6 0	1,473 5 6	1,03,621 11 6	
18. Refund of fees collected..	..	2,425 1 0	18 11 3	2,443 12 3	
Total ..	13,79,131 3 3	73,65,747 0 3	4,80,114 5 9	92,24,992 9 3	

